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Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1768.

To the PRINTERS. J Adams

IT is a very improbable supposition, that any people can long remain free, with a strong military power in the very heart of their country: Unless that military power is under the direction of the people, and even then it is dangerous.—History, both ancient and modern, affords many instances of the overthrow of states and kingdoms by the power of soldiers, who were rais'd and maintain'd at first, under the plausible pretence of defending those very liberties which they afterwards destroyed. Even where there is a necessity of the military power, *within the land*, which by the way but rarely happens, a wise and prudent people will always have a watchful & a jealous eye over it; for the maxims and rules of the army, are essentially different from the genius of a free people, and the laws of a free government. Soldiers are used to obey the absolute commands of their superiors: It is death for them, in the field, to dispute their authority, or the rectitude of their orders; and sometimes they may be shot upon the spot without ceremony. The necessity of things makes it highly proper that they should be under the absolute controul of the officer who commands them; who saith unto one come, and he cometh, and to another go, and he goeth. Thus being inured to that sort of government in the field and in the time of war, they are too apt to retain the same idea, when they happen to be in civil communities and in a time of peace: And even their officers, being used to a sort of sovereignty over them, may sometimes forget, that when quartered in cities, they are to consider themselves & their soldiers, in no other light than as *a family* in the community; numerous indeed, but like all other families and individuals, under the direction of the civil magistrate, and the controul of the common law—Like them, they are to confine their own rules and maxims within their own circle; nor can *they* be suppos'd to have a right or authority to oblige the rest of the community or any individuals, to submit to or pay any regard to their rules and maxims, any more than one family has to obtrude its *private* method of oeconomy upon another.

It is of great importance, and I humbly conceive it ought to be the first care of the community, when soldiers are quartered among them, by all means to convince them, that they are not to give law, but to receive it: It is dangerous to civil society, when the military conceives of it self as an independent body, detach'd from the rest of the society, and subject to no controul: And the danger is greatly increased and becomes alarming, when the society itself yields to such an ill grounded supposition: If this should be the case, how easy would it be for the soldiers, if they alone should have the sword in their hands, to use it wantonly, and even to the great annoyance and terror of the citizens, if not to their destruction. What should hinder them, if once it is a given point, that the society has no law to restrain them, and they are dispos'd to do it? And how long can we imagine it would be, upon such a supposition, before the tragical scene would begin; especially if we consider further, how difficult it is to keep a power, in its nature much less formidable, and confessedly limited, within its just bounds!—That constitution which admits of a power without a check, admits of a tyranny: And that people, who are not always on their guard, to make use of the remedy of the constitution, when there is one, to restrain *all kinds* of power, and especially the *military*, from growing exorbitant, must blame themselves for the mischief that may befall them in consequence of their inattention: Or if they do not reflect on their own folly, their posterity will surely curse them, for entailing upon them chains and slavery.

I am led to these reflections from the appearance of the present times; when one wou'd be apt to think, there was like to be a speedy change of the civil, for a military government in this province. No one I believe can be at a loss to know, by whose *influence*, or with what intentions, the troops destin'd for the defence of the colonies, (b) have been drawn off, so many of them, from their important stations, and posted in this town. Whether they are to be consider'd as marching troops, or a *standing army*, will be better determined, when the minister who has thus dispos'd of them, or G. Barnard, or the Commissioners of the customs, if he or they sent for them, shall explain the matter; as they who did send for them, assuredly will, to Britain and America. I dare challenge them, or any others to prove that there was the least necessity for them here, for the profess'd purpose of their coming, namely, to prevent or subdue rebels and traitors: I will further venture to affirm, that he must be either a knave or a fool, if he has any tolerable acquaintance with the people of this town and province, nay, that he must be a traitor himself who asserts it. I know very well, that the whole continent of America is charg'd by some *designing* men with treason and rebellion, for vindicating their constitutional and natural rights: But I must tell these men on both sides the atlantic, that no other *force* but that of reason & sound argument on their part, of which we have hitherto seen but precious little, will prevail upon us, to relinquish our righteous claim:—Military power is by no means calculated to convince the understandings of men: It may in *another* part of the world, affright women and children, and perhaps some weak men out of their senses, but will never awe a sensible American *tamely* to surrender his liberty.—Among the brutal herd the strongest horns are the strongest laws; and slaves, who are always to be rank'd among the *servile* brutes, may cringe under a tyrant's brow: But to a reasonable being, one I mean who acts up to his reason, there is nothing in military atchievement, any more than in knight errantry, so terrifying as to induce him to part with the choicest gift that Heaven bestows on man.

But whatever may be the design of this military appearance; whatever use *some persons* may intend and expect to make of it: This we all know, and every child in the street is taught to know it; that while a people retain a just sense of Liberty, as blessed be GOD, this people yet do, the insolence of power will for ever be despised; and that in a city, in the midst of civil society, especially in a time of peace, soldiers *of all ranks*, like all other men, are to be protected, *govern'd, restrain'd*, rewarded or punish'd by the LAW OF THE LAND.

VINDEX.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

IS it be be wondered at, that Ad—m—n should form such erroneous judgments of America, when the people from whom they receive their information are either the scum and trash of this country, that run home, and tell there any kind of story they think will please, and with a view only to get into place; or abandoned avaricious V—l—s pretty high up here, that misrepresent every thing for the sake of power, place, and pension? In the course of the two or three last years, have we not experimentally known that there are both these sorts of persons? The respectable, independent, sensible men of the province, who want neither post nor pension, and are capable of giving just and useful intelligence, are not the persons consulted: They are left to stand in silent astonishment, at seeing people of no property or reputation glide over (generally thro' necessity of debt), and returns from England boasting their acquaintance with this and that person, members of p-r-l-m--nt or of the a-m--s--t--n. A late publication, signed by one of little consideration here, either among merchants, or even their apprentices, is a striking instance of the fact. We are therein told what all parties say at home, or rather what the writer was bid to say that they say. May it not be tho't he might be urged on to this piece of service from a strong inclination to eat the idle bread of some little post, instead of getting an honest livelihood by industry? This young man's name would have appeared in print to much greater advantage at the bottom of a list of haberdashary for sale, whatever talents L—d H—l—b may have discovered in him suitable for his purpose, in this time of perplexity. What Mr. J—n M—m, now in England may think proper to recommend, or dictate, to the province, by the next ship, I can't say; but we may expect his epistles, and they ought to be attended to as much as that lately published by a young man, who is now told, if he did not know it before, that the DEITY IS ALL-PERFECT.——Even the cast off masters and skippers in the service of our merchants, if common report is true, have of late made their way up surprizingly at home—Talents are discovered in them there that never appeared here; and they are by experience found to make excellent C-l-c-rs, C-mp--l-rs, and other officers of the C-s-t-ms. The neglected, if not despised, part of our L-w-y-rs too, who have precious little esteem of the people here, for either their probity or judgment, after wading thro' thick and thin; and being recommended by good hands, are appointed, and make excellent single J-d--s. Take a view of some late appointments, and some expected ones, and say, if I am mistaken, What can the meaning expect, should they attend to the worthless part of the people here, and appoint them to places of honor and profit? Will they in this way require the affections of the most valuable, and greater part of the British subjects here? No; one of the first things in order to recover the love and confidence of Americans is, publickly to shew their dislike of bad men, who, from interested views, may have deceived G-v-rn-t, as well as betrayed their country. One among us is tho't to have been remarkably conspicuous in this way; having corrupted the morals of many in order to effect his a-c--s-d purposes, whereby he has lost the affections and confidence of the whole people: Should his, and the conduct of others near him be fairly enquired into; should a view be taken of those he may have recommended for favours, would it not appear, that they have prostituted every idea of principle to drag him thro' a morass of filth and corruption for years past?

We have every now and then a hint in the public papers, that the late STAMP-PEOPLE are to be honorably taken care of. May not this be the growth of the hot house at B—w & A—r—w's? It is well known, that Ad-m-f-n would derive no great honor in taking any further notice of these c--t-r-s; but *Verres* would keep their noses to windward a little longer, when he will provide for them all with a foretop-sail.

GREY-UNQUESTION.

P. S. 'Till within three or four years past, it used to be considered a great acquisition, for the first men to be able to get acquainted with members of parliament, and persons of importance at home; but of late we have been astonished at hearing our *small folks* boast not only their acquaintance, but correspondence with them. The day an upstart P—p—y said, Wheatley writes me so and so; upon enquiry, it was found that this Wheatley is, or was, a member of Parliament.

WHEREAS the Land formerly purchased by the New-England People, and others, commonly called the Susquahannah Company, of the Six Nations of Indians, lying on Susquahannah-river, are within the grant made to the Governor and Company of the colony of Connecticut, in the most plain and legal construction thereof, and his Majesty's prohibition as to the settling those lands, pointing out the dissatisfaction and disturbance that such settlement might occasion to those Indians, as the only reason of such prohibition, and by his Majesty's order, at the late congress, such precautions have been taken as to obviate any fresh troubles with the Indians; and the Indians being now quieted and satisfied, it appears that nothing reasonable in the way against the Susquahannah purchasers going on and settling those lands purchased by them, lying within the line settled with the Indians at said congress, as soon as conveniently may be.—

THESE are therefore to give Notice to said Susquahannah company, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 28th day of December next, then and there to consult and act what they see fit and convenient, as to carrying on such settlement, and any other business that may be tho't proper to be done at said Meeting.

Windham, Nov. 28, 1768. Eliphalet Dyer, Jed. Elderkin, Saml. Gray. } Committee.

(a) Nath.[a] Rogers's Peace (b) Lord Hillsborough. (c) John Malcomb (d) Nath.[a] Rogers (e) Collectors (f) Comptrolers (g) Customs (h) Lawyers (i) Judges (k) Government (l) Accursed (m) Bow & Arrow. Barnard's House. (n) Cutthroats (o) Barnard (p) Burnet

vid. Nal. Rogers's peice pa. 300.

vid. Auchmuty and Sewall—Jared Ingersole's Alex. Johnston.

vid. Lisle pa. 339. Vol. I.

THE following Instructions of the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York, appear to have been dictated by found Policy; and discover a Spirit of manly Fortitude in Defence of their just Rights and Liberties, as well as of true Loyalty to their Sovereign. It must afford a sensible Pleasure to every Assertor of the common Cause of America in this Province, to find that it is so ably supported by those of the Sister Colonies; and while a Union of Sentiments subsists throughout all America, and a firm Resolution to maintain their indefeasible Rights to dispose of their own Property, there must and will be a happy Event—"By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall".

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, of Dec. 1.

To PHILIP LIVINGSTON, JAMES JAUNCEY, JAMES DE LANCY, & JACOB WALTON, } Esquires Representatives in General Assembly for the City & County of New-York.

Gentlemen,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York.——Having not only seen by the printed Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly now sitting, That a Requisition of Money has lately been made to them for Quartering of Troops in this City; but having also heard it reported that they may be in Danger of being dissolved if they presume to read and answer *the Boston Letter* as a House; conceive it to be an indispensable Duty we owe to ourselves, and to our Posterity, to convey to you our Representatives, by these our Instructions; the Sentiments of a great Number of your Constituents, as to the Part they expect you will act on an Occasion, no less important and interesting than perhaps ever came under your Consideration.——But why do we say Consideration!——For if you had a Right to consider, you would have a Right to approve, or refuse, as you thought fit; and in such Case might be said to exercise your own Judgments without Restraint.—Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other Alternative than to provide for defraying the Expences of quartering the Troops—or cease to exist as a House. (c)

The Act of Parliament laying you under this severe Inhibition, is, we conceive, more oppressive and dangerous in its Consequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for Reasons too obvious to be enumerated.——Nor can we comprehend the Difference (as to Taxation only) between a Law compelling our Representatives to levy Taxes on us; or by taxing us directly without the Consent of such Representatives.——In either Case, the very Essence and Idea of a free Representation is totally extinguish'd and destroy'd;—nor is it of any Use to be anxious in the Choice of our Representatives; if after they are chosen, they must be subject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other Persons.——No, Gentlemen——We expect and desire of you, That while you are manifesting your Zeal for promoting his Majesty's Service by providing Quarters for Troops in this City, as is pretended for *its Protection and Defence*; you do carefully avoid the most tacit Implication of having recogniz'd the Act of Parliament requiring you to make such Provision on Penalty of being depriv'd of your Legislative Capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by several of the other Colony Assemblies, as a most flagrant Infraction of your sacred Rights and Privileges——We do therefore expect and desire that you will also bear Record against it, and use your best Endeavours to get Resolves inserted in the Journals of the House, asserting in the most firm, full and perspicuous Manner, your natural and constitutional Rights.——That Posterity may know—that however ready and desirous you were on all Occasions of demonstrating your Loyalty and Affection to our most Gracious Sovereign: No Menaces could deter you from shewing a due Regard to the invaluable Interests and Liberties of your Constituents.

As to the Circular Letter of (d) Lord Hillsborough inhibiting the respectable Assemblies on this Continent from answering the *Boston Letter*, (e) but requiring them *to treat it with the Contempt it deserves* on Pain of being immediately annihilated—we cannot but regard it as the most insolent Insult that ever was offer'd to any free Legislative Body.——And we therefore do intreat you to move in the House of Assembly, and to use your best Endeavors (f) not only to have *the Boston Letter* read; but also duly answered in a respectable Manner: As it deserves of her Sister Colonies but to unite in seeking Redress from the Grievances they labour under, and as the unanimity it recommends to the Colonies is their only Bulwark and Defence against the late Measures to oppress and enslave them.——Any Attempts to divert, or intimidate you from so glorious a Purpose, ought to be treated with the Contempt and just Indignation, which they cannot but excite in the Minds of the virtuous Representatives of a free People.

Gentlemen,

FROM the Number of the respectable Signers of the Instructions now delivered you; we presume you will be fully convinced that they contain the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will cheerfully use your best Endeavors to carry them into Execution agreeable to their Wishes; and we flatter ourselves you will find them not foreign to the general Sentiments of the other Inhabitants of this Colony.

[*The foregoing were presented on Thursday last.*]

To the Printer of the *Public Advertiser*.

LETTER II.

SIR, *London, Sept. 4, 1768.*

IN your Paper of the 2d ult. you was pleased to admit my first Letter concerning the Situation of our American Affairs, which Letter was either unanswerable, or unworthy of the least Notice, Having a very mean Opinion of my own political Knowledge, I am ready enough to conclude the latter: but nevertheless with this consoling Observation, that the wisest Men in the Kingdom seem to be excited to defend the same Cause.

What Motive, founded in Wisdom, can possibly influence Power to punish the Innocent? Yet this must absolutely be the Case if we punish the Americans merely for being true Englishmen. What an horrible Idea is this in a British Government! and yet, alas! it is established. It will shortly be put into Execution, if there be Sailors and Soldiers base enough to be the Executioners. I remember a Time when three good-looking young Men of excellent Characters were artfully drawn into a capital Offence, when heated by Liquor, by a noted Villain. The Man who deserved the Gallows, turned Evidence, and the young Men were condemned to die. No Man could be found in the Place insensible or base enough to undertake the Office of Executioner; so that the Sheriff must have performed the Office himself, had not the King sent them a Pardon. These young Men were justly condemned; yet their Case was attended with such extenuating Circumstances, that every poor Man who perhaps wanted the Reward offered to execute the Sentence, shrunk back with Horror as if it was to murder the Innocent. If such be the Feeling of common Humanity, who can bear the Thoughts of executing the Horrors of War upon the noble Americans?

These thoughts have been suggested before, and the vast Majority of the Kingdom think it is impossible that *Power* can *intend* to butcher the Americans; or if there was such an intention, that any one can be found base enough to be the Executioners. But it is to be feared, that this is only the Chimera of Indolence; for who that is awake can be ignorant that Steps are actually taken for a warlike Chastisement if the Americans do not submit? And who can think the Americans will give up their Understandings, their Consciences, their natural Rights and Liberties as Englishmen? The consequence will be, the Executioner will act, and the very first Bloodshed will be a dreadful (perhaps a fatal) Stab to the very Vitals of the British Constitution.

If the City of London, yea, if the whole Islands of Great-Britain and Ireland could prevent the Calamity apprehended, by addressing the Throne with Tears of Blood, they ought with one Voice to make the Trial immediately; when the Calamity of War is begun in America, Supplication will come too late.

If Lord Ch——— and Lord Ca———— will publish it under their Hands, and prove, that Americans are bound by their Charters to submit to the Taxation of the British G——t; I will give them up all as Rebels, worthy of Chastisement; but till this is *proved*, shall *Power* say, *I have Power; and they shall submit?* How much nobler would it be to say, *I have err'd—my Children ought to enjoy their Birthright.*——With humble Submission to better Judges, I cannot conceive that two Propositions can be more contradictory than "I *Power* give you Authority to tax the People in your Province for the Benefit of the Whole:" And "I *Power* insist upon your paying such Taxes to myself as I shall appoint." If these be not Contradictions, I think *Power* may establish a Law that Light shall be Darkness, and Darkness Light, and the whole Course of Nature be revers'd—and punish every one who shall believe their Senses.

O Almighty Providence! what hast thou in Store for this sinful Generation? If thou suffereſt us to rush upon our own Ruin, O have Mercy upon a Remnant, and make our Children wise from the Folly of their Parents.

Such is the continual Prayer of a Friend to this Country; and I do sincerely hope, that if Providence gives us up to a fatal Infatuation, He will graciously dispose Events in such Order as to be a Benefit to our Posterity.

TRANQUILIUS.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

IN the Evening-Post of the 28th of November, we have an account of the noxious quality of the Labrador Tea, and of the agreement of the Ladies to restind their former vote in favor of the detested plant, for the following reasons, viz. as being clearly unconstitutional, producing a total frigidity in their warmest friends of the other sex; and consequently tending directly to rob them of their dearest privileges, and deprive them of their most sacred and invaluable Rights. This Piece closes with Bohea forever in Capitals, a glorious Finis. Let it be remembered that it came from WORCESTER, *and it is very easily believed that however indifferent the Ladies of that place are, with respect to the preservation of the civil and religious Rights and Privileges of the Americans, yet there are none that would shew more warmth, and exert themselves with greater vigour, to preserve the Rights and Privileges they claim in the other sex; and if they are depriv'd of them, they cannot with propriety attribute it to the use of Labrador, or any other but the Bohea Tea, as it is presumed that that is generally drank there. If upon the whole, they cannot be perswaded to think that the deprivation of those invaluable Rights and Privileges, proceeds from the use of the Bohea Tea, they may again set their thinking powers and faculties to investigate the cause, and their inordinate love for, and desire to be continually in the exercise of them, perhaps will upon due consideration be found to be the true cause of their deprivation of them.*

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

A Person who has subscribed his name PATRICOLA in you Boston-Gazette, has informed us that he has found out the Bohea Shrub, and would be glad if any Friend to this Country would direct how the Leaves ought to be cured, so as to become merchantable Tea.——I answer, that the Leaves ought to be regularly dried, so as not to have too much Sun, nor yet too little, as the Tobacco is cured in Virginia, and afterwards made damp—or moderately sprinkled with fair Water, and then dry'd in an Oven on thin Iron or Tin Plates, which will cause the Leaves to curl up close, as is observable in the Tea from India—afterwards let the Tea be packed up close in a Chest lined with Lead as India Tea is, and you will find the Tea to have the same Qualities—provided you give it Age: For the Tea in London is preferable to that in India, by Reason of its having a longer Time to mellow in a confined State.—Or suppose instead of making Use of an Oven, you should put the Tea in an Iron-Wire Sieve, and shake it over a clear Charcoal Fire, as the Tobacconists cure Tobacco in London. J. P. *Pauper.*

Roxbury, Nov. 24, 1768. ✱

P. S. I have found by Experience, that Sage or Balm, carefully cured as above, not only gives the Tea a very pleasant and agreeable Taste, but also renders it very salubrious; and in the opinion of many, it is vastly preferable to our common Bohea—*non dubitandum est.*——

THE unprecedented violence exercised for sixteen days continued on the Manufactory House and the works therein carrying on, to the great disappointment and chagrin of the numerous customers of the Subscriber, whereby they were driven from him to apply elsewhere, to the almost total destruction of his business: He finds himself in this manner obliged to entreat the return of their favour and employ; that he may not be obliged to seek bread in some other part of the country, much against his inclination of serving a people to whom he acknowledges himself deeply indebted for the most zealous and finally successful endeavours to preserve his privilege. He assures the publick that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render them substantial service, and that on terms as reasonable as any thing performed with equal care can be afforded. He cordially thanks the Public in general, and the town of Boston in special, for the favourable notice they have been pleased to take of his interest, and begs leave to subscribe himself *their much obliged*

Boston, Decemb. 2, 1768. *humble Servant,*

JOHN BROWN.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town, and Others, are invited to the

AUCTION ROOM in Queen-Street,

TO-MORROW, being the 13th of *December* Instant, At which Time and Place will be sold a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS, being the Effects of a Gentleman lately deceased, among which are,

BRoad Cloths, Coatings, German serges, kerseys, green, blue, red, crimson and pink drapery & Colchester baize, flannels, blue, red & cloth colour'd Katteens, strip'd Duffils, Cotton velvets, black and crimson hair Shag, black barcelona Handkerchiefs, 3-4th and 6-4th cotton Checks, stript, scarlet & green worsted Caps, mock velvet ditto, mens and womens silk, cotton, thread and worsted Hose, silk Gloves, kid and lamb ditto, Quality, Gartering, Scarf Twist, cotton Gowns, Breeches Patterns most colors, dy'd Pillows & Jeans, Scotch Handkerchiefs, black and white worsted & silk Mitts, black figur'd Mode, Russia Linen, Huckabuck, Camblet and Cambleteens, Napkin Diapers, Table-Cloths, flower'd Dimothy, Sheeting, black and white Parisnet, black, white and crimson Sattins, womens black Velvet, variety of basket Buttons, black Alopeens, black Everlastings, bird-ey'd Stuffs, Grograms, Venetians, Queen-stuffs, Dorsetteens, Crapes, Durants, Tammys, Sarsnets, variety of Shalloons, Lawns and Cambricks, Persians, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Duroys, Brolies, Grisetts, figur'd Sattins, white wax Necklaces, Thread, Tapes, Bed Ticks, No. 12 Pins, Needles, Filleting, Gimp, Snail, Galloom, a great variety of fashionable Ribbons, Head Flowers, bland Laces, black Lace, Ebony and Bone Fans, sewing Silk, Cravats, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Cord and Braid, narrow Tabby, Silk Garters, Tippets & Turbans, Clogs and Goloshoes, 6-qr Blankets, Swanskins, English Duck, Deck Nails, &c. &c.

*** The SALE will be opened *punctually* at Ten o'Clock in the Morning. J. Russell.

John Nazro,

HAS imported from LONDON, in Capt. Jarvis, *and now opening at his Shop lately improved by Dr.* William Greenleaf, *in Cornhill, Boston.*

A fresh Assortment of English and India GOODS, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchas'd in any Store in *Boston*—among which are,

A very fine assortment of Broad cloths and Irish linnens, frizes, bearskins, beaver coating, velvet, rich white figured and plain sattins, black spotted ditto, pelong sattins of all colours, figured modes, white water'd tabby for stays, silk crapes, brilliants, muffinets, grizets, buttilets, broglioes, camblets, russels, damasks, poplins, sturrats, brocaded queen stuffs, callimancoes, everlastings, amens, normantles, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 blankets, red blue and white stript duffils, halfthicks, Devonshire kerseys, flannel, swanskin, womens and childrens stays, English shoes and galloshoes, persians all colours, lawn aprons, long lawns, ¾ and yard wide lawns & cambricks, bonnet paper, white and black footings for laces, white trolly lace, white and black bone lace, fillettings, qualities, white and striped tape, ½ ¾ and yard wide check, oznabrigs, ticklinburgs, huckabuck, Russia linnen, womens black silk gloves and mitts, outsize ditto. Kilmarnock caps, worsted do. worsted gloves and mitts, womens kid gloves and mitts, lamb ditto. snails and gimps, beautiful assortment of ribbons, tammies, durants, shalloons, figured dimities, fancy trimmings, linen handkerchiefs, yellow holland, buckram, stone dishes and plates, terens, teapots, basons and mugs, blue and white tea-cups, saucers, creampots, cream-coloured-dishes, plates, salladdishes, looking and dressing glasses, spice boxes, mehogany comb trays with draws, back-gammon tables and dice boxes, temple and tortoishell spectacles, razor straps, a beautiful assortment of marquaset stone ear-rings, silver currels, stone sleeve buttons set in silver, tortoishell combs set with paste, paste knee and shoe buckles, ivory books, marquaset hoop rings, purple green and black necklaces with spreaders, smelling bottles, silver seals, cards, brushes, stone rings, gilt and plated buttons, velvet corks, feathers, fillets and plumes, german serges, black and coloured taffaties, dowlass, figured muslin, gauze, parisnet and catgut, black cravats, hungarians, breeches pieces, crewels, men and womens hose, death-head and basket buttons, silk & hair and silk twist, ferrets, galloom, braid and cord shaping; London, Turkey and Scotch carpeting, black and coloured sattin hatts, new-fashioned bonnets trimm'd, ivory and horn small tooth combs, tupee and cramber ditto, garnet earing broaches, paste hair pins, coffee-mills, Dutch quills, &c. &c. too many to be particularly mentioned in an Advertisement.

N. B. At the same place may be had a beautiful assortment of garnet necklaces, silver-top'd castors, choice Indigo, Lynn-made Shoes, &c.

TO be Sold at Store, No. 1. at the Head of *Griffin's* Wharf—A few Hogsh ads best Jamaica Sugar, old Jamaica Rum in Iron-bound Casks of about 40 Gallons each, Ginger and Pimento or Allspice.

(a) vide Page 43

(d) vid. 4 e Stamp Act, pa. 53. Vol. I.

(b) Page 14

(c) 43

(e) 43

(f)

‖ By the Officers headed by the high Sheriff who forced an Entry to Barrack the Soldiers. pa. 281.

† Lord Chatham & Lord Camden ◇ Government ✱ Vide Page 222 (c) vid 4 e Act. pa. 53. 748. Vol. I. — vid. our Charter pa. 1077.

Extract of a Letter from a South Britain, on Diet in general, and the bad Effects of Tea-drinking *in particular; taken from a Magazine of Auguſt paſt.*

"NOW for the nature of TEA, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; but as they are but one kind of plant, and differ only as Malt may do, in being high or ſlack dry'd, or being finer or coarſer, ſo I ſhall conſider them all as one. TEA is the leaf of a ſmall ſhrub of the kind of our *Dog-Tree*, of an auſtere, bitter, aſtringent taſte, without any aromatic warmth. It has but very little oyl in it, and that which it has is of the reſiny kind, is narcotic and ſtupefactive: It has alſo but a very little ſalt, and that is of the fixed kind.

If we compare the nature of Tea with the nature of Engliſh diet, no one can think it a proper vegetable for us. It has no parts fit to be aſſimilated to our bodies: Its eſſential ſalt does not hold moiſture enough to be joined to the body of an animal; its oyl is but very little, and that of the opiate kind; and therefore it is ſo far from being nutritive, that it irritates and frets the nerves and fibres, exciting the expulſive faculty; ſo that the body may be leſſened and weakened, but it cannot increaſe and be ſtrengthened by it. We ſee this by common experience; the firſt time perſons drink it, if they are full grown, it generally gives them a pain at the ſtomach, dejection of ſpirits, cold ſweats, palpitations at the heart, trembling, fearfulneſs; taking away the ſenſe of fulneſs, tho' preſently after meals, and cauſing a hypocondriac, gnawing appetite. Theſe ſymptoms are very little inferior to what the moſt poiſonous vegetables we have in England would occaſion, when dried and uſed in the ſame manner.

Theſe ill effects of Tea are not all the miſchief it occaſions. Did it cauſe none of them, but were it entirely wholſome as Baum or Mint, it were yet miſchief enough to have our whole populace uſed to ſip warm water in a mincing effeminate manner, once or twice every day; which hot water muſt be ſupped out of a nice Tea-Cup, ſweetened with ſugar, biting a bit of bread & butter between whiles: This mocks the ſtrong appetite, relaxes the ſtomach, fatiates it with trifling, light nick-nacks, which have little in them to ſupport hard labour. In this manner the bold and brave become daſtardly, the ſtrong become weak, the Women become barren; or if they breed, their blood is made ſo poor, that they have not ſtrength to ſuckle; and if they do, the child dies of the gripes: In ſhort, it gives an effeminate weakly turn to the people in general."

NEW-YORK, December 1.

Many of his Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects, equally Friends to Great Britain and her Colonies, hope and expect that the laudable Example of the Free-holders and Free-men of the City and County of New-York, in giving Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly, now ſitting, will be followed by the Conſtituents of the Members from all other Parts of the Government, which would clearly ſhow the general Senſe of the People, and be a Directory to their Repreſentatives in this difficult Conjuncture. If any ſhould doubt the Propriety of this Meaſure, leſt it might occaſion a Diſſolution of the Aſſembly, let them conſider whether an Aſſembly not acting under the Influence of thoſe they are choſen by, and are to repreſent, but by the Direction of Men of quite different or oppoſite Intereſt, can be of any Advantage to a Country; or whether ſuch an Aſſembly are not worſe than none, and more likely to become Inſtruments of Oppreſſion than to be of any Uſe to the People they are appointed to repreſent?

Dec. 5. On Thurſday Evening laſt his Excellency General GAGE, with ſeveral Officers of the Army, arrived here by Land from Boſton.

SALEM, December 6.

We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham intends to exert himſelf in Behalf of this injured and oppreſſed Country, by making a motion in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, for the Abolition of the new eſtabliſhed Board of Commiſſioners for American Affairs, as being unconſtitutional: And that he intends once more to uſe his utmoſt Influence for the Repeal of the late Act obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Commodities ſent to Great-Britain.

BOSTON, December 12.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Nova-Scotia.

—"I want to hear the Conſequences of the Troops Arrival in Boſton; it ſeems extremely ſingular that they ſhould be drawn off from a Frontier Province, when there are ſo many Garriſons left ſtanding, well ſupplied with Artillery and Ammunition, and no one to prevent a ſmall Body of Enemies (if ſo diſpoſed) from taking Poſſeſſion of them, and ſent to ſuch a Place as Boſton, where they can by no means be wanted, or deſired. Unleſs your Conſtitution of Government is to be altered, and the great Men at home are apprehenſive it may occaſion ſome Oppoſition, I ſee not why they are ſent there; and if there ſhould be an Oppoſition, what can a Thouſand Men do towards enforcing the Meaſures."

Capt. Maxwell, bound hither from St. John's River in Nova-Scotia, was caſt away on the Salvages near Cape-Ann, on Friday the 2d Inſtant, and all on board periſhed, conſiſting of near 20 Souls.

A Letter from Quebec by Capt. Wier mentions, that Major Rogers had been tried by a Court-Martial at Montreal, and was honorably ACQUITTED.

On the 4th Inſtant in a violent South-Eaſt Storm, with Rain, a Brigantine belonging to this Place inward bound from the Weſt Indies, Thomas Morton Maſter, was drove on the Rocks near the Light-Houſe, and ſtove to pieces in an inſtant, and the Veſſel & Cargo, which was very valuable, conſiſting of Sugars and Molaſſes, as alſo ſeveral Hundred Dollars that was in the Captain's Cheſt, were entirely loſt.—The People's Lives were preſerved with the greateſt Difficulty, ſome of them being much bruiſ'd.

It is ſaid the occaſion of ſending ſo many Goods this Fall, from London, is to comply with the Orders of the Merchants ſent before the Agreement they entered into not to import Goods after the 1ſt of January;—that after thoſe Orders were compleated, there would be but little or no Goods to freight for this Town.

Capt. Samuel Pote of Marblehead, who arrived here laſt Friday, ſpoke with Capt. Crawford in a Sloop belonging to Rhode Iſland, off of St. Euſtatia, on the 9th of November, who had ſold his Cargo at Antigua, and was then bound to St. Croix.

We hear that Capt. Thomas Thomas, in a Brigantine from the Weſt-Indies, bound into Newbury-Port, laden with Molaſſes, was caſt away Yeſterday ſe'nnight, near Cape-Anne; the Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt, and the Mate drowned.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated 31 Aug. 1768, received by Capt. Daſhwood.

"You have among you a number of ——— who fill the ears and poiſon the hearts of the people in power with jealouſies and prejudices of a moſt malignant nature, or otherways. By the united repreſentations of the real friends of the colonies, ſome healing meaſures might be adopted as would lead us all in a ſtate of ſecurity, freedom and happineſs; but this is not a time to take revenge or indulge paſſion; for the people here are wrought up into a ſtate of prejudice little ſhort of madneſs, and therefore there is a greater neceſſity of our being cool, diſpaſſionate and prudent. From all appearance at preſent, there are no ſet of leading men here who will dare eſpouſe your cauſe, even a ſpirit of oppoſition will not induce them to aſſert your rights; therefore to ſave the kingdom from falling into anarchy and civil war, you muſt not oppoſe the laws in queſtion, nor would I have you ſubmit to them; ſuppreſs your paſſions, avoid luxury, evade as far as poſſible the execution of the ſaid laws for a time, and depend upon it they will be repealed, as inexpedient, anti-commercial and deſtructive; and if I may venture to give the ſentiments of the miniſtry, you may believe they are ſenſible that it is impoſſible to execute the right in queſtion; nor do I believe any miniſtry will in future attempt it. What gives offence is the flat denial of a right in the Britiſh Parliament to tax America, tho' an Act of Parliament declares that right, and our warm friend Lord Cambden ſays he could conſtitutionally declare that right to be in the Aſſemblies, till the act was paſſed, but dare not now deny the right of Parliament; ſo that you ſee the way left to get clear of the preſent difficulties, is to keep that fatal queſtion out of ſight; for the people of England, will ſupport the power of England, in ſupporting it, whether upon equitable principles or not. I know of no way ſo effectual as that of ſtopping your importation from England, which is both lawful and commendable, and I wiſh the Quakers in Philadelphia had been wiſe and virtuous enough to have joined you laſt year in this ſalutary meaſure."

Extract of a Letter from the Grenades, to a Gentleman at Portſmouth, dated October 27, 1768.

"*A Snow belonging to Boſton, Capt. Bell, called the Elizabeth, was caſt away in Conference-Bay, and totally loſt, loaded for London, with 300 Hhds of Sugar and Rum.*"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of publick Character in London, *dated* Auguſt 26, 1768.

"I Had Yeſterday an Hour's Converſation with Lord *Hillſborough*, and he has aſſured me tho' the Troops are ſent, and by this Time, he thinks muſt be arrived, yet they have ſtrict Orders to preſerve the Peace, and act under the Civil Magiſtrate, and that no unconſtitutional Method ſhall be taken, and every Thing tranſacted with as much Lenity, as the Nature of the Thing will admit."

NOTICE is hereby giv-

en to the *Brethren* of the *MOST Antient* and *Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Maſons*, That the Right Worſhipful *Maſter* and *Brethren* of the Lodge of *St. Andrew*, No. 82, (of the Regiſtry of Scotland) propoſe to *celebrate* the Feaſt of *St. John the Evangeliſt* on *Tueſday* the 27th Inſtant, at their *Hall*, at *Free-Maſon's Arms*, where the *Moſt Antient* only are deſired to attend. Tickets to be had of Brothers

NATH CUDWORTH.
SAM. ALLEN,
JOHN HILL,
} Stewards.

N. B. Dinner will be on the Table by Two o'Clock.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold at Store No. 15, on the Town-Dock;

CHOICE New *Philadelphia* FLOUR,
Superfine ditto in Half Barrels.
Carolina Sweet Potatoes by the Barrel or Buſhel.
Sour Oranges very cheap by the Barrel.
Rice by the Caſk or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brigantine *Briſtol Packet*,

Lately arriv'd from *Briſtol*, a prime Sailer, well found, burthen about 110 Tons: Enquire of *John Rowe*, at his Store, *Who has to ſell*,

The beſt *Madeira* Wine, a few

Caſks of old Wine; *Liſbon* Lemons; Cheſhire Cheeſe; *Liſbon*, *Cadiz* and *Liverpool* Salt; all Sorts of Glaſs and Nails; Lead, Shot, Hemp, Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, Cod-Lines, Hooks, and a General Aſſortment of other Goods. *Boſton, December* 12, 1768.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah*, *Robert Jarvis*,

Maſter, will ſail with all convenient Expedition, having Part of her Cargo engag'd.——Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to *John Rowe*, or to Captain *Jarvis*, on board his Veſſel, at *John Rowe's* Wharff. *Decemb.* 12.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th Inſtant,
At XII o'Clock,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue on *Hancock's* Wharf,

The Brig *Sprag*, a new Veſſel,

well built, and good Accommodations.—Said Brig may be view'd at *Hancock's* Wharff; and the Inventory to be ſeen in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his Eſcape laſt Friday from the Workhouſe in *Boſton*, where he had been confin'd 5 or 6 Days for Runningaway ſome Time ſince from the Schooner Sally, *Abraham Van Bebber*, Maſter, *Peter Dyer*, an indented Engliſh Servant Boy about 14 or 15 Years of Age, well lett, ſhort light colour'd buſhey head of Hair; had on an old ſlopt Hatt, green outſide Jacket much faded, an under Jacket made of Floor Carpeting, Oznabrigs Shirt, narrow long Trowſers, blue Stockings, Shoes much worn. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and will ſend him to the Printers hereof, ſhall have the above Reward paid by ſaid Printers.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, and Sold by

Kneeland & *Adams*,

In Milk-Street, [Price Five Coppers;]

PART of an EXPOSITION of *Paul's* Journey to *Damaſcus*, Acts XXVI: In which the Author having cautioned againſt *ſhedding Blood*, ſhews that giving more than the forty Stripes allowed *Deuteronomy* XXV. ver. 3. is breaking a Moral Law of GOD.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr. *Clement Jackſon*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix Months being allowed for bringing in ſaid Claims——Give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King Street, *Boſton*, on the third Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from 9 o'Clock to 2. P. M. *Dec.* 9, 1768.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip of CHASE and SPEAKMAN, will ſoon be diſſolv'd: THIS is to deſire all Perſons who are indebted to them to make ſpeedy Payment to prevent Trouble:—And likewiſe all thoſe who have any Demands upon ſaid Company, to call for their reſpective Balances.

A Miſtake was made on the 23d of November laſt at Concert-Hall, by ſome Gentleman, who took from thence an almoſt new Beaver Hat, with flat Loops, made by *Thomas Handaſyd Peck*.——The Owner will be very much obliged to any one that will inform the Printers how the Miſtake may be rectify'd. Dec. 5, 1768.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday next the 15th Inſtant, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street;

ONE Half of a Dwelling Houſe and Land, ſituate in Cole-Lane, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Joſeph Barrell*. Alſo one Half of a large Brick Warehouſe, in King-Street, with the Land adjoining, occupied by Meſſ. *Green & Boylſtone*.—Conditions to be ſeen at Time and Place of Sale, which is to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Aſſortment of valuable

Articles—conſiſting of Broad Cloths—Rattenets—fine Foreſt Cloths—Baizes—Shalloons—Engliſh and Iriſh double Cambletts—Twilled Frizes—Venetian Poplins—Callicoes—Tammies—Checks—Iriſh Linnens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Men & Womens Hoſe—Tabling Diapers,—&c. &c.
Wearing Apparel—Watches,—&c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moſes Deſhon,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BROAD Cloths of various Colours, Cambletts, Kerſeys, Worſted Hoſe, Fuſtians, Breeches Patterns, 6-4, 7-4, 9-4, & 10-4 Blankets, yard wide ¾ & ⅞ Checks, Iriſh Linnens, Bag Hollands, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Callicoes, Kippen's Snuff, &c. &c.

N. B. A handſome Suit of ſuperfine Broad Cloth Clothes, a half Piece of India Patch, or any of the above Articles at private Sale.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,

A Variety of European Goods, Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Stocking from New-London; Wier, Quebec; Rogers, Snow, Sweetſer & Allen, Philadelphia; Homer, North-Carolina; Phillips, Newfoundland; Atwood, Somes and Greely, Halifax; Cockran and Thompſon, Hiſpaniola; Waters, Surinam; Daſhwood, London; Morth, Briſtol; and Hardwick, Dublin.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Eight Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 50 *m. after* 1		*Friday*, 10 *m. after* 5	
Tueſday, 38 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 59 *m. aft.* 5	
Wedneſday, 30 *m. aft.* 3		*Lord's-day*, 40 *m. aft.* 6	
Thurſday, 22 *m. aft.* 4		*Firſt Pt.* 16 *Day*, 1 *aft.*	

The Piece ſign'd N. came too late for a Place this Week.

(a) Vid. pa. 320. (b) vid. the Act pa. 748. Vol. 1. (c) vid. their Arrival pa. 263. (d) vid. Agreement pa. 199. (e) Chiefly Molaſſes Act pa. 9— Tea. Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 &c. (f) vid. pa. 792. Vol. 1. (g) vid. Act pa. 735. Vol.

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in Captain *Dashwood*, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A Fine Assortment of 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linnen, Lawns and Cambricks, with a Variety of fashionable Furr Muffs and Tippets.

He has also imported in the last Ships from *London* and *Bristol*,

A general Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.

All of which will be Sold at very low Rates, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

Where likewise may be had,

4d & 6d Nails—China Bowls, Plates & Dishes, Cups and Saucers—Mens Butt Soles—A Variety of Metal Buttons—Bibles and Testaments——A great Assortment of Scotch Threads—Mill'd Caps—Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, &c.

Jonas Clark, & Co.

Have imported in Captain Jarvis *from* London,

A *Fresh Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, which they will sell at the lowest Advance for Cash only, by Wholesale and Retail, at their Shop next to Mr.* William Greenleaf's, *fronting Cornhill.*——*ALSO,*

Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

Just Imported from LONDON, in Capt. Jarvis, and Sold

By George Erving,

BOHEA TEA, Pepper, Starch, new Currants, split Peas, best Durham Flour of Mustard, old Cheshire Cheese, and choice London Porter in Bottles.—ALSO, a new Assortment of low pric'd Irish Linnens, and Russia Duck. Dec. 2, 1768.

To be Let or Sold, on reasonable Terms, and enter'd upon immediately;

A Convenient good Dwelling-House, two Rooms on a Floor, together with a Garden Spot and Cooper's Shop, all in good Repair, situate in Medford, near the Great Bridge, adjacent to a good Wharf, very convenient for landing Lumber, &c. Enquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Esq; in said Medford.

N. B. The above Premises are well calculated to accommodate a Cooper, a Carpenter, or other Tradesman.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLICK VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the 29th Inst.

At 3 o'Clock, P. M. if not sold by private Sale before.

A Commodious Brick House, having four Rooms on a Floor, with a roomly Yard and Garden, and a Store adjoining, very agreably situated on the Corner of two pleasant Streets, a little to the Southward of Dr. Cutler's Church, (being Part of the Estate of the late Capt. *John Avet*, deceas'd). Likewise a House Lot situate in Lynn Street, opposite Capt. *Hart*'s Shipyard: For further Particulars, enquire of, JOS. TURELL, Executor, &c.

Who has to sell, Choice TABLE FISH, the best of SWEET OIL, WINES, &c. &c. &c.

LOST from a Lady's Side on Saturday Morning last, an outside Case of a GOLD WATCH, the upper Part peirced, the Bottom wrought: Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. *Benjamin Hallowell*'s, shall receive half a Guinea Reward; if offer'd to be pawn'd or sold, it is desired it may be stop'd, and Information given as above.

For GLASGOW,
The Ship GLASGOW,
JOHN DUNN, Master,

Will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board said Ship, lying at *John Hancock*, Esqr's Wharf, or to *Robert Gould*'s Store, near the Mill-Bridge. *December* 3, 1768.

N. B. A Quantity of Choice Scotch COALS to be Sold on board said Ship, if apply'd for immediately.

ANCHORS and Blacksmith's Tools, Cooper's and Carpenter's ditto, Oyl Searchers, Smoke Jacks, Spades, Iron Shovels, and Bath Grates, made and Sold by SAMUEL EMMES, at his Shop on Ballard's Wharf, North End.

N. B. Anvil's faced and mended after the best Manner. Scotch and Louisbourg Coals Sold at the above Place.

Boston, December 1, 1768.

RAN-away from the Ship *John*, *Thomas Ashburne Master*, five indented Servants, named—*John Cotter*, *John Latind*, *Thomas Waterson*, *Edward Corlet* and *William Holmer*, each about Twenty Years old.—*Whoever will take up any or the whole of said Servants, and bring them to said Thomas Ashburn, or John Rowe, at his Store, shall receive for each and every of said Servants, Three Dollars Reward—And all Captains of Vessels, and every other Person, are hereby strictly caution'd not to conceal or carry off any of the above-named Servants, as they will be strictly prosecuted for so doing, according to the Law made for that Purpose.*

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Jane Eustis

Has just imported from *London* and *Glasgow*, per Capts. *Jarvis* and *Dunn*,

A great Variety of *English, India & Scotch* Goods (which she will sell very low for Cash) amongst which are,

RICH brocades and damasks of various colours, strip and flower'd silks; pink, green, grey and brown duchapes; pink, green, grey, blue, white and spott mantuas; black, blue, white, crimson, scarlet and yellow palong sattins; blue, black and white rich sattins; black paduosoy, black and coloured capuchine silks, black and coloured taffaties, broches, farsnets, wide and narrow persiani, furr muffs and tippets, furr trimmings, barcelona handkerchiefs, rentring check'd and spotted linnen handkerchiefs, black crawats, book muslin, Irish linnens, checks, sheeting, cambricks, powered and plain lawns, fine sprigg'd and plain lawn aprons, black and white plain and flower'd gauzes, black and white catgut, dowlas diaper, buckaback, osnaburgs, beaver coating, serges, black worsted breeches patterns, drab cotton velvets, black capoon for breeches, white flannel, shallloons, tammies, plain and stript camblets, duroys, calimancoes, black plain russels, dimonties, barleycorns, men women and childrens gloves and hose of all sorts, womens silk and worsted mitts, Kilmarnock caps, Scotch, coloured and cambrick threads, tapes, balladine sewing silks, bengals, ginghams, a large assortment laces, a large assortment patent wove stays for women and children, silk and worsted shoes, silk clogs, black leather clogs and galoshes, childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, Ladies and Boys beaver hats, jockey caps, large blue feathers, black and white plumes, fans, a great variety ribbons, stone shoe knee and girdle buckles and broaches, stone pear, wax and garnet necklaces and earings, hair bags, silver & snail trimmings, bead and bread flowers, materials for flowers, combs for Ladies hair, combs in cases, pins, needles, writing paper, ink-powder, playing cards, Kippen's and Tilloch's snuff, bibles and testaments, wash balls and boxes, tooth and comb brushes, tooth powder, stay laces, cap wire, bonnet pasteboard, black sattin bonnets, London quality and shoe bindings, red Lavender water, Stoughton's elixar, Turlington's balsam, Eau de luce, patches, French chalk, London Dolls, &c.

N. B. *China Dishes, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Bowls, &c. by the Box or smaller Quantity.—A few Setts Clarisa and Pamela, to be sold under the Sterling Cost.*

For LONDON,

The Brigantine SPRAGG,
PHILIP BASS, Commander,

Now lying at Hancock's Wharff, Will sail as soon as possible. For Freight or Passage apply to *Ezekiel Price*, at his Insurance-Office in King-Street.

As it is proposed the said Brig should sail for London with the utmost Dispatch, whatever Freight is offered within ten Days, will be taken on Board at a lower Rate than the usual and customary Freight.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

A General Assortment of English and India Peice GOODS, suitable to the Winter Season, all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Chests, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tbctf)

A Parcel of very neat CHINA, just opened, among which are very handsome blue and white enamel'd Pudding and Baking Dishes, Plates, Bowls; Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, with two compleat Sets for a Tea-Table——To be Sold at the lowest Rates by

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, the South Side of the Town-Dock,

ALSO, A fresh Assortment of *Spices, Currants, and Citron*, with a Variety of Articles in the West-India, Grocery and Crockery Way as usual.

Isle of Shoals DUMB FISH.

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine-Cellar, Dock-square, near the Market,
BOSTON,
Sells at the very lowest Prices

WINE, neat and genuine as Imported, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, *Viz.*

Choice sterling Madeira at £. 4 old Tenor or 2*s.* sterl. a Gallon, or half-a Dollar by the Bottle.	Choice Mountain Malaga
Port Claret	Lisbon
Choice London Porter	Teneriffe
Choice old Spirit	Malmsey
	Fyal or Georges
	Fontineac.

West-India and New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Gentlemen in Town, Masters of Ships, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kind, and delivered at any Part of the Town. Constant Attendance.

Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

Cash given for Bottles.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel well-finished Dwelling-House, with a good Barn and Out-House, very agreeably situated.—*Also*, some very genteel Furniture, if apply'd for immediately. Inquire of Edes & Gill. 4w.

New-England
Flour of Mustard

JUST Manufactured a Quantity of the much admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, found by repeated Trials of the best Judges, to be superior in Strength and Flavor to any Imported—

And to be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his STORE on DOCK-SQUARE.

By the Dozen, single Bottle or Pound—*Those that buy to sell again may depend on having it, at such a Price, as that they may make a handsome Profit thereby.*

ALSO PIGTAIL TOBACCO, manufactured here, in Pound and half Pound Rolls, equal to Kippen's;

Best, and Common STARCH, manufactured in Boston, the best Sort equal to Poland;

Whited Brown and Sheathing PAPER made at Milton;

Choice SNUFF by the Dozen or single Bottle, manufactured in Boston, equal to Kippen's best;

Warranted Spermæceti CANDLES, by the Box, Dozen or single Pound;

Coarse and fine BOLTING CLOTHS;

Good BROWN SUGAR by the Barrel;

FRESH RAISINS by the Cask,

Currants, Rice, Coffee, Cocoa, Pimento, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Pepper——ALL SORTS of SPICES, Loaf Sugar, Logwood, Redwood, Jar Oil, Allum, Salt Petre, Rozin by the Barrel,

Fine Bedticks, two Yards wide, of the best Sort, Floor and Stair Brushes, &c.

N. B. CASH given for Mustard Seed and empty Bottles——Also for Bees-Wax at said Store.

JUST Imported in the Bristol-Packet, Capt. *Bartlet*, from *Bristol*, and to be Sold by

William Jackson,

At his VARIETY STORE next the Town-House, at the lowest Terms, Wholesale and Retail.

Nails, Brads and Tacks of all Sorts, Powder, Shott, Lead, English and German Steel, with a full Assortment of Hard-Goods——Gloucester Cheese, Lemons by the Box, Boxes of Pipes and Glass Ware, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass, Crates of sorted White Stone Ware, and Cups and Saucers, Felt Hatts, &c. &c.

N. B. Said JACKSON being just arrived from LONDON, has brought with him a good Assortment of ENGLISH PEICE GOODS——Ready Money given for all Kind of small Furs at said Store.

TO BE LET, or SOLD,

A Dwelling-House, Three Rooms on a Floor and good Accommodations behind Mr. *Barber*'s Insurance-Office, enquire at said Office.

Choice CITRON, to be Sold by LEWIS GRAY, at Store No. 2; Butler's-Row——22*s.* 6*d.* a single Pound, and 20*s.* by the Dozen.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Captain William Wimble, *late of* Boston, *Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Elizabeth Wimble, *Administratrix on said Estate; And all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administratrix.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Strong Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age, that has had the Small Pox, fit for either Town or Country, sold only for want of employ.

Enquire of the Printers.

Wrentham, November 21, 1768.

THIS Day Run-away from the Subscriber, an Apprentice Boy, JAMES NEW by Name, aged about 17 Years, dark Complection, round favoured, wears his own Hair, wore when he eloped a stolen Hat. Whoever secures said Boy, and gives Notice to his Master, shall have a Reward of HALF A DOLLAR, by me

ROBART BLAKE, jun.

N. B. If said Boy is harboured by any, they may expect to be prosecuted.

A THEFT.

WHEREAS on the 19th or 20th Night of November Instant, the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open in Groton, and from thence was stollen a large Sum of Cash (viz.) 4 Half Johannes, 2 Guineas, 2 half ditto, 1 Pistole mill'd, 5 Crowns, a considerable Number of Dollars, with a considerable Quantity of small Silver and Copper, together with a Beaver Hat, about 15 Yards of Holland, 11 Bandannas blue ground with white, 12 red ditto with white, Part of a Piece of Silk Romals, 2 Pair black Worsted Hose, 1 stript Cap, 8 or 10 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Part of a Piece of red silver'd Ribband, blue and white ditto, Part of 3 Pieces of black Sattin Ribband, Part of 3 Pieces of black Taffity ditto, 2 Bundles of Razors, Part of 2 Dozen Penknives, Part of 2 Dozen ditto with Seals, Part of 1 Dozen Snuff Boxes, Part of 3 Dozen Shoe Buckles, Part of several Groce of Buttons, 1 Piece yellow Ribband, with sundry Articles not yet known of.——Whoever will apprehend the said Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive TEN DOLDARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. JONAS CUTLER.

Groton, November 22, 1768.

†‖† If any of the above mentioned Articles are offered to Sale, it is desired they may be stop'd with the Thief, and Notice given to said *Cutler*, or to the Printers.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

MONDAY, December 12. 1768. [NUMB. 1733.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Messrs FLEETS.

Though you have already published an Account of the arrival of the Fleet an Army at Boston, yet a great Number of your Customers would be glad to find the following Journal of Occurrences *published in your useful and impartial Paper, that so they may see in one comprehensive View, the extraordinary Transactions of the present Day.*——

[In Compliance with the above Request we shall devote a Part of our Paper for some time to that Purpose; and if any of the Facts shall appear to have been misrepresented, a Place shall always be open to any Gentleman who shall think proper to correct them.]

JOURNAL of Transactions in BOSTON, *September* 28. 1768.

ADVICE received that the men of war and transports from Halifax, with about 900 troops, collected from several parts of America, were safe arrived at Nantasket Harbour, having very narrowly escaped shipwreck on the back of Cape Cod, which disaster would have left the extensive sea coast of North-America, almost bare of ships of war, and troops, but in no worse state than are the inland fortresses and settlements, from whence the garrisons had been before withdrawn.—Time must account for such extraordinary steps in our ministry.

Sept. 29. The fleet was brought to anchor near Castle William, that evening there was throwing of fky rockets, and those passing in boats observed great rejoicings, and that the Yankey doodle song was the capital piece in their band of musick.—This day his Majesty's council received a billet from Governor Bernard, requiring their attendance at Castle William, and informing them that the officers of his Majesty's fleet and army would be present,—they attended accordingly, and notwithstanding all intimidations, adhered strictly to their votes, published in the last papers.(a) The Governor's arts were ineffectual to induce them to give the least countenance to any troops being brought into Boston, as the barracks at Castle William were sufficient to receive the whole of them arrived from Halifax.—The treatment they received from his Excellency, during their tarry at the castle, was very uncourtly.

Sept. 30. Early this morning a number of boats were observed round the town, making soundings. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Launceston of 40 guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glasgow of 20, the Beaver 14, Senegal 14, Bonetta 10, several armed schooners, which together with the Romney of 50 guns, and the other ships of war before in the harbour, all commanded by Capt. Smith, came up to town, bringing with them, the 14th regiment, Col. Dalrymple, and 29th regiment, Col. Carr; none having been disembarked at Castle Island.—So that we now behold Boston surrounded at a time of profound peace, with about 14 ships of war, with springs on their cables, and their broad sides to the town!—If the people of England could but look into the town, to see the utmost good order and observance of the laws, and that this mighty armament has no other rebellion to subdue than what existed in the brain or letter of the inveterate G——r B——d, and the detested comm——rs of the board of C——s. What advantages the court of Versailles may take of the present policy of the British ministry, can be better determined hereafter.

Oct. 1. This morning rumours that representations had gone from hence to General Gage at New-York, from our good friend, &c. that we are in a state of rebellion; an express its said has arrived in consequence, with advice that more troops may be expected from New-York.—Sheriff Greenleaf & his deputy pressing carts, &c. for the use of the troops, this and other motions indicate that they meditate a landing this day, to encamp on the common, in hopes of intimidating the magistrates to find them quarters, which they cannot force until the barracks are filled, without flying in the face of a plain act of parliament.(b) At about one o'clock, all the troops landed under cover of the cannon of the ships of war, and marched into the common, with muskets charged, bayonets fixed, colours flying, drums beating, and fifes, &c. playing, making with the train of artillery upwards of 700 men.—In the afternoon it is said an officer from the Colonel went to the Manufactory-house, with an order from the Governor, and requested Mr. Brown and the other occupiers to remove within two hours, that the troops might take possession;—instead of a compliance the doors were barr'd and bolted against them.—This evening the Selectmen were required by the Colonel to quarter the two regiments in this town, which they absolutely refused, as his Majesty's council had done before, knowing that whoever should conduct in violation of an act of parliament must be answerable for the consequences. The Colonel as it is said, waving a demand for quartering, earnestly intreated that out of compassion to the troops, one regiment of which were without their camp equipage, they would allow Faneuil-Hall, and Chambers, that, and the following night, as a shelter from the weather. The next day being the sabbath, on which all confusion should be avoided,—at 9 o'clock this night they were permitted to enter said Hall, in which were a large number of stands of the town's arms: Thus the humanity of the city magistrates permitted them a temporary shelter, which no menaces could have procured.

Oct. 2. Being Lord's-day, the town quiet, no disorders having risen on any side. This evening, by order of Governor Bernard, the Secretary of the province opened the town-house, and even the Representatives chamber, for the reception of the troops.

Oct. 3. Two circular letters of Lord Hillsborough's this day seen in print, whereby it appears that the commissioners of the board of customs had repeatedly complained of being obstructed in the execution of their office. The proceedings of council on the 27th and 29th of July last, which G——r B——d hitherto prevented being made public, declares to the world, that no insult had been offered the commissioners;—That, "what happened on the 10th of June, seems to have sprung wholly from those who complain of it, and that it seems probable, an uproar was hoped for and intended to be seconded by the manner of proceeding, in making the seizure of the sloop Liberty; that their quitting the town was a voluntary act, without any sufficient ground for the same, and that when at the castle, there was no occasion for men of war to protect them." That it is their unanimous opinion, the civil power does not need the support of troops; that it is not for his Majesty's service, nor the peace of the province, that any troops be required, or that any come into the province; and that they deem any persons who may have made application for troops to be sent hither, in the highest degree unfriendly to the peace and good order of this government, as well as to his Majesty's service and the British interest in America." *How detested and abhorred by the people must that G—— r stand those men then be, who, not content with having by their misrepresentation introduced troops into this province, are now leaving no stone unturned in order to procure quarters for them in this metropolis, to the great vexation and distress of the inhabitants, as also in violation of law & justice, which must be the case, while they are quartered in the town, to disturb and annoy the inhabitants, and while the barracks provided by the province, at a very considerable expence, remain empty!*——The prints of this day contain a very extraordinary advertisement published by order of the commissioners of customs, whereby it appears that the inhabitants of Nantucket, who are mostly of the persuasion called Quakers, have not accommodated Mr. Samuel Procter, an officer of the customs lately sent among them, with an office, and that therefore orders are issued to their several officers in America, to make seizure of all vessels, and their cargoes, that shall arrive from that island, without proper documents, signed by the Collector and D. Comptroller of the port of Boston. *If quarters are to be provided by the people for custom house officers, who are daily increasing upon us, as well as for his Majesty's troops, we shall quickly perceive that we are without quarters ourselves.*

Oct. 11. We have certain information, that at a full meeting of the inhabitants of Lebanon, (a large town in Connecticut) convened the 26th of Sept. last, in consequence of intelligence that troops were soon expected in Boston, to be quartered upon the town: Said inhabitants unanimously expressed their sentiments and resolutions as follows, "That an union of measures is absolutely necessary, at this important crisis, in order to maintain our liberties and immunities, & that they fully agreed with their brethren of Boston, in the resolves they passed in a late town meeting; and that considering themselves connected by the strongest ties to their fellow subjects in this and the neighbouring colonies, they should look upon an attack upon them, as though they themselves were the immediate sufferers, and that with a determinate, unalterable resolution and firmness, they would assert and support their American brethren, at the expence of their lives and fortunes; should their welfare, which is so intimately blended with their own, demand the sacrifice." *As it is thought the above shews the disposition, not only of the other towns in that colony, but of the rest of the provinces; how must the friends of Britain applaud the prudence and wisdom of the late committee of convention in Boston, who in tenderness to the mother country, and loyalty to their Sovereign, under all their grievances, while they adhered strictly to their rights, yet strongly recommended peace and quietness to the people, until the effect of their last representations and petitions could be known.*

Oct. 12. Advice received that the merchants in Connecticut, have agreed as those in Massachusetts and New-York, &c. had done before them, not to import any goods from Great-Britain, till the late revenue acts, &c. are repealed.—*A measure that must have the greatest tendency to awaken the attention of the merchants & manufactoral part of Britain to their own immediate interest, which they lately seem to have quite lost sight of.*

Reports of great desertions and a general disposition to desert from the regiments here, which it is said left Halifax under great dejection of spirits: a number of the soldiers absconded the last night, and parties from the troops with other clothing, instead of their regimentals are sent after them.—*Some of the consequences of bringing the troops into this town, in direct violation of the act of parliament, and without regard to the advice of his Majesty's Council, instead of quartering them in the barracks at Castle Island, are like to be the scattering proper tutors through the country, to instruct the inhabitants in the modern way of handling the firelock, and exercising the men, and also in the various manufactures which the ingenuity and industry of the people of Great-Britain have hitherto furnished us with.*—This night a surgeon of one of the ships of war, being guilty of very disorderly behaviour, was committed to goal by Mr. Justice Quincy, as was also a person, not belonging to this province, by Mr. Justice Hutchinson, on complaint of a soldier, that he had been enticing him to desert; said stranger was first taken and confined in the town house for some time, without warrant or authority from any magistrate.——*If the oath of soldiers who are promised 10 Guineas for such discoveries, are to be taken as sufficient proof, we know not what proscriptions may take place.*

Oct. 13. A private letter from Halifax contains some particulars relative to the Boston expedition, not known before, viz. "That in consequence of orders received Sept. 11th, from this place, all the workmen in the King's yard, necessary to equip the ships, were set to work on Sunday; a strict embargo laid, and guard vessels sent to the mouth of the harbour to prevent intelligence being sent, and more caution used than when fixing out for the Louisbourg expedition; the embargo so strict, that an open shallop going a mackrel catching, was stopt & sent back to town; and that the troops embarked in as great hurry as was ever known in time of war."—*What a Tragi-comic scene is here presented! and how must it be viewed by European politicians!*—Another letter mentions, that as Halifax must sink without the support of troops and ships of war; some of their patriots were about erecting a liberty pole, and employing some boys to sing the Liberty Song thro' the streets, in hopes it may procure the return of those ships and forces, or a larger number from Britain, in order to quell such disturbances. Accounts received from various parts of the province & the neighbouring colonies, that the tea table furniture and other foreign superfluities, have given place to spinning wheels, looms, and other utensils of industry; and that the aversion to British manufactures increases in proportion to the measures taken to impoverish and enslave us. It is said the officer who gave out the orders last evening, observed to the soldiery, that the practices of the inhabitants to entice them away from the service, was not out of affection to them, but from disaffection to the government.——

[To be continued.] vide Page 327

(a) Governor Barnard & Commissioners + Customs (b) Before you read any more turn to Page 327 the dates being Misplaced. vide Pages 241 & Page 257. vid. pa. 263. (a) pa. 251, (b) vid. ack pa 274.

(c) vid. pa. 267 (d) vid. pa. 266. (e) pa. 141. (f) vid. page. 199. — pa. 245. (g) molass. act pa. 9. — Glass act. pa. 735. Vol. 1 — Billeting act. pa. 274 — &c (h) vid. Song pa. 166. (i) vid. pa. 273.

N.B. These Journals were done by Mr William Cooper / Town Clerk / of Boston.

Ecce negas juraſque mihi per templa tonantis ;
Non credo : jura, verpe, per Anchialum.

Swear tho' thou doſt by Jove, thou wilt deceive:
Swear by Anchialus; I'll then believe.

MARTIAL.

Vide Page 304

I Would not have it imagined that Mr.—— (Froth) was a perſon of ſo much conſequence, as to be the firſt planner of a B—d of C——s for the American department: by no means, it was talked of long before his laſt peregrination to England; but thus far I will be bold to ſay, that though it had been thought of previous to his arrival there; yet I firmly believe it would not have been hurry'd on in the precipitate manner it was; nor would the firſt plan (which in my humble opinion was the moſt feaſible) have been alter'd; had it not been for the *fawning, cringing, perfidious rhetorick* of this *Baſiliſk* with his patron. Shew me the man in this province, or on this continent who knows him, that will not allow, he is the moſt *Inſincere, plauſible*, and *inſinuating* of mankind, and yet ſuch is the art of the man, that let any perſon thus well acquainted with him, give him but a few moments of his company (Froth) is ſure to catch him—the poor Gentleman comes away deluded (in ſpight of his ſenſes) nay abſolutely ſatisfied that not only he, but all the world have abuſed and injured the poor innocent Mr.—(Froth) ſo that upon the whole Mr. C—s T—w—d (being but mortal) tho' confeſſedly a very great ſtateſman, was caught by this *Sycophant*, as he has and daily catches others.

"My dear Sir (quoth the 'Squire) believe me, "*Boſton*——*Boſton* is the ſpot for the B——d of "C——s. I pawn my *honor*, that there—— "there is the neſt of corruption; I have known it "to be ſo for ſome years."

But Mr. —— (Froth) took particular care not to mention that he was as great a ſmuggler as any in that province (if knowing ſuch acts to be done, and taking hush money makes an officer an acceſſary)

The firſt plan of a B—d of C——s for the American department was in order to eaſe the old B—d of C——s of part of its burden (the buſineſs from this vaſt continent daily increaſing, ſo as to retard the general buſineſs of the revenue) and was intended to be placed in London, in order to be near the Tr——r——y, which every one knows is the ultimatum of revenue matters: And thus far it muſt be allowed to be highly neceſſary——but how to account for Mr. C——s T—w—d's miſtake (except as already accounted for) is amazing——nor can there be a greater proof of Mr. —— (Froth's) influence with his *Patron* than the B——d's being ordered to *Boſton*——(Charles) had a *Houſe* there;—he had a large Field of revenge to ſatisfy——he had ſome conveniencies in the country (I won't ſay unnatural ones)—he had his old friend (the Great Officer) to ſupport him—and above all, he had the pleaſure of being now equal with his quondam commanding (a) officer; for whom he has a very great regard indeed: beſides many other weighty reaſons needleſs to mention at preſent.——I ſay, how Mr. C——s T—w—d, who was thought to have (and undoubtedly had) a univerſal knowledge of the continent of America, could be ſo groſsly miſtaken as to fix a B—d of C——s almoſt at one end of it, is amazing: Nothing but his being *faſcinated* by Mr. —— (Froth) can account for it——for it is very well known, that any grievances ariſing in revenue matters, in moſt of the ſouthern colonies, can get to England, be there determined by the B—d of C——s (or T——r——y if neceſſary) and an anſwer returned to them, before it can more than arrive at Boſton——at leaſt for ſeven months in the year——this is one grand, I may ſay inſurmountable difficulty, that renders the plan futile; and to add to its futility, I will make bold to mention one or two more of this B—d's conſtructing.

This American B—d of C——s in order to ape the B—d in London (not having judgment ſufficient to diſcriminate between the difference of countries) has ſaid the officers of the revenue under the inhuman neceſſity of employing an agent or agents to receive their ſalaries in Boſton (inſtead of being paid at their reſpective ports)—I ſay inhuman, becauſe many of them have very ſmall ſtipends and little or no fees; and by their great diſtance from Boſton, the want of a currency of exchange, and the intolerable delay of this B—d, are many months before they can get a farthing; and when they do, it is at ſuch a loſs that what remains will not half maintain them and their families.

The next is the multiplicity of officers this B—d creates, by way of ſerving the crown——I dare ſay it will appear, upon ſending their accompts home, that many officers have been added to the revenue, ſince the commencement of their power; many charges have ariſen in conſequence thereof; and no additional revenue has been received in proportion to counterbalance thoſe extra expences: So far from it, that, I am told, when the officers on the eſtabliſhment and incidental liſts are paid up (without mentioning at large the incidental charges accruing from this B—d's late campaign to *Caſtle William*, which I am certain in the end will be known at the other ſide the water to be an entire ſcheme of Mr. —— (Froth) &c. in order to draw troops to this quarter to ſupport them in their unwarrantable proceedings) little or nothing will remain; I am aſſured, not enough to pay the ſix hundreds per annum, talked of for four judges of admiralty on this continent—Thus far then Mr. —(Froth) and his adherents have been of infinite ſervice to the crown; and will, I dare ſay, do more, are they but allowed to proceed.

Before I quit this Gentleman, I muſt mention one very ſtriking inſtance of his great regard for the ſervice of the crown; eſpecially upon the firſt inſtitution of this American B—d of C——s; which, conſidering the unpopularity and novelty, certainly required a great deal of diſcretion and good management in the members of it, in order to its firſt eſtabliſhment.

This Gentleman, through his intereſt with Mr. C——s T—w—d (which muſt now appear to have been very great) procured a ſhip at the expence of government to bring him, two other members of the B—d and their families, with many others belonging to their department, to Boſton——It is notoriouſly known that this *Protean* (during the paſſage) left no ſtone unturned to poiſon the minds of every officer on board; particularly his two *Breihren*; who, by the time they arrived in Boſton, were charged ſo high with prejudice and reſentment againſt the People (though never here before) that from their firſt landing they did not even condeſcend to treat the principal people in the place with common decency——This, aſſuredly was ſetting out with the utmoſt propriety for the good of the ſervice; and ſuch men, undoubtedly, are very fit inſtruments to promote the public good: Indeed, if conducting themſelves with a beariſh inſolence and intolerable haughtineſs is to be the ſtandard of their merit, I don't think, if Great-Britain was to be ſearched, two abler officers could be found, for the purpoſe.——Will thoſe Gentlemen have effrontery enough to contradict this? Can they deny that their whole ſorte (from their firſt ſitting) was to enter into and make a party againſt particular perſons? Have they not ſpent the major part of their time in politics and cabals? Had they not ſeveral private meetings (before their unaccountable flight for Caſtle William) of ſuch a ſecret and important nature as to have a man with a drawn ſword to guard their door? Did they not turn out ſeveral worthy honeſt officers, merely to affront the perſon who had appointed them, and to irritate the people?——But thoſe are ſtrictures I ſhall dwell upon at large hereafter——

CANDIDUS.

[*To be continued*] Page 335

LONDON *Sept.* 28.

SIX Commanders of irregular Troops have had Orders to raiſe 6000 Volunteers.

Sept. 29. They talk now at the weſt end of the town, and it is aſſerted by many ſhrewd politicians, that Corſica will evidently ſubmit to France, provided that reſtleſs nation will grant them a free trade, and ſome other immunities, which were always refuſed by their former maſters, the infatuated, cruel, and blood thirſty Genoeſe. If this takes place, it is ſaid Paoli is to be created a Peer of France, with a handſom penſion annexed thereto during life.

Sept. 30. Some letters from Genoa ſay, that ſhould Corſica be forced to ſubmit to the yoke of France, great numbers of the Iſlanders propoſe to embark with their Families for North-America.

An Evening paper of laſt night, has the following Article:—"Some perſons ſay pretty peremptorily, that a powerful & very enterprizing Monarch has this Summer viſited London, in the habit of a Quaker."

Oct. 4. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches of importance were received at the Secretary of State's Office from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of New-England.

It is affirmed, that an American Governor will be continued in his Poſt, notwithſtanding the loud complaints of a Provincial party to have him ſuperſeded.

This morning divers Agents for the American Colonies attended the Board of Trade & Plantations, on the buſineſs of their Conſtituents.

Oct. 10. There is now to be ſeen on the ſun a very capital ſpot, diſcoverable by a common opake glaſs: Its longeſt diameter is nearly twice that of Venus, as ſeen in her tranſit in the year 1760.

Several faſhionable young ladies, in honor of his Daniſh Majeſty, have introduced a new head dreſs, or neat, ſmart cap, which is called *The Denmark fly*; and it is expected ſeveral important improvements will take place, more particularly calculated to preſerve the high eſtimation the Engliſh ladies have conceived of his princely virtues.

A clergyman, known for his aſſiduity in the cauſe of Liberty, was on a late canvas ſo chagrined to find, that many of the freeholders had changed their opinions reſpecting a particular perſon, the cauſe of whom he has ſo much at heart, that, upon his return home, he retired to his cloſet, and compoſed a ſermon on *Apoſtacy*, which he preached, ſome few days after, in his own pariſh church, to a very numerous audience, among whom was he friend's competitor.

When Mr. P—(c) aſſerted that England had no right to tax America, almoſt every body believed him; but now thouſands are of a different opinion.—Thus the Engliſh will give a popular Commoner Credit for any thing,—but they will not take the Word of an Earl.

Rome, Aug. 24. The heat of the weather, of which there is not yet the leaſt diminution, has been greater this ſummer than it was in the year 1738. A drop of Rain has not fallen for near nine months.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Nov. 24.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, has been pleaſed to appoint James Brenton, Eſq; Sollicitor General for this Province.

His Majeſty's Ship Launceſton, Capt. Gell, is ſail'd for Virginia; and the Martin, Capt. Heyward for North Carolina.

We hear that Robert Eden, Eſq; brother to Sir John Eden, Bart. is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, in the Room of Horatio Sharp, Eſq; reſigned.

New-York, November 24.

We hear from St. Thomas's, October 29th, that Trade was very dull, and much upon the Decline in that Iſland.

By the Sloop Gen. Gage, Capt Gibb, who arrived on Sunday laſt from the Muſcheto Shore, we have Advice that one Mr. Hutchinſon, a gentleman remarkable for his public ſpirit, has been lately appointed Governor of that place, is arrived from England, and has had a private Interview with the Muſcheto King at Sandy Bay, the place of his reſidence. Theſe Indians have always ſhewn a friendly diſpoſition towards the Engliſh, and in time of War have been a Terror to our Enemies on that Coaſt.

On Thurſday Evening laſt his Excellency General GAGE, with ſeveral Officers of his Majeſty's Army, arrived here by Land from Boſton.

NEWPORT, Dec. 5.

Laſt Tueſday were killed here, Two Oxen belonging to Mr. Samuel Dyer of this Town, and fatted in one Year, in his Paſture: The four Quarters of the larger Ox weigh'd 1454lb. the Tallow 262lb. the Hide 140lb. Total 1856lb.—The 4 Quarters of the other weigh'd 1370lb. the Tallow 271lb. the Hide 134lb. Total 1775lb. The whole Amount of both Oxen is 3631lb.

Laſt Wedneſday died Mrs. Catharine Vernon, of this Town, aged 82. She had been blind ever ſince ſhe was four Years old.

SALEM, December 6. 1768.

We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham intends to exert himſelf in Behalf of this injured & oppreſſed Country by making a Motion in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, for the Abolition of the new eſtabliſhed Board of Commiſſioners for American Affairs, as being unconſtitutional: And that he intends once more to uſe his utmoſt Influence for the Repeal of the late Act obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Commodities ſent from Great-Britain.(f)

BOSTON, Dec. 12. 1768.

A Letter from New-York of the 5th inſtant, ſays that the General Aſſembly of that Colony, now ſitting there, being "Conſcious of the moſt ſincere and affectionate Loyalty to the King our Sovereign, truſting in his paternal protection, and depending on the Juſtice and Equity of the Britiſh Parliament, are preparing decent and proper Repreſentations of the State of that Colony, to be laid before his Majeſty, & the two Houſes of Parliament, with Hopes of Redreſs."——

We hear from Cape Ann, that laſt Friday fe'nnight a Veſſel was diſcovered on the Rocks called the Salvages, upon which ſome people went off, & found her to be a Schooner, but the Sea being ſo extream high, could diſcover no more: Next day early in the Morning a Number went off, and found three dead Bodies of Men & one Boy, on the Rocks, which they took off; the Veſſel's Bottom beat thro', the Foremaſt and Bowſprit ſtanding. Mainmaſt along ſide, had a ſulphur Bottom, leaded Scuppers and Hawſe-holes, yellow painted Gunnel and Wales, ſhoal Wails, her Deck about 8 Inches above the Wales, appeared about 50 or 60 Tons; one of the dead Perſons had a blue Surtout, & in his Pocket a green Silk Purſe with two Papers, one a Note of Charles Aſkew, for 47l. 19s. 5d. ſterling payable to Edward Bouquet, this Perſon is ſuppoſed to be drowned, there were ſome Mooſeſkins on the Rocks, ſome torn Cloths, part of a Pair Womens Stays, and a Child's Shirt. The Bodies were buried, and care taken of what could be ſaved, the Anchors, ſome torn Sails and damaged Rigging.

By the Deſcription of the Veſſel, it is ſaid to be Captain Maxwell, from St John's River in Nova-Scotia, who was bound in here, and was in Company with ſeveral other Veſſels from the Eaſtward the Day before: It is further ſaid there were near 20 Paſſengers on board.

Extract of a Letter from the Granades, *dated October* 27. 1768.

"A Snow belonging to Boſton, Capt. Bell, call'd the Elizabeth, was caſt away in Conferance-Bay, and totally loſt, loaded for London, with 309 Hogſheads of Sugar and Rum."

(a) Charles Paxton & Board of Commiſſioners & Charles Fromond father of the revenue acts & Board of Commiſſioners = Treaſury & Gov. Barnard (a) John Temple formerly Surveyor General (b) Hulton & Birch.
(c) Pitt (d) vid. pa. 141. (e) Vid. the Appointment of the Board pa. 748. Vol I. (f) vid. the act. pa. 735. Vol. I.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *dated* 31 Aug. 1768, *received by Capt.* Dashwood.

YOU have among you a number of —— who fill the ears and poiſon the hearts of the people in power with jealouſies and prejudices of a moſt malignant nature, or otherwiſe, by the united favorable repreſentations of the real friends of the colonies, ſome healing meaſures might be adopted as would lead us all in a ſtate of ſecurity, freedom and happineſs; but this is not a time to take revenge or indulge paſſion; for the people here are wrought up into a ſtate of prejudice little ſhort of madneſs, and therefore there is a greater neceſſity of our being cool, diſpaſſionate and prudent. From all appearance at preſent, there are no ſet of leading men here who will dare eſpouſe your cauſe, even a ſpirit of oppoſition will not induce them to aſſert your rights; therefore to ſave the kingdom from falling into anarchy and civil war, you muſt not oppoſe the laws in queſtion, nor would I have you ſubmit to them; ſuppreſs your paſſions, avoid luxury, evade as far as poſſible the execution of the ſaid laws for a time, and depend upon it they will be repealed, as inexpedient, anticommercial and deſtructive; and if I may venture to give the ſentiments of the miniſtry, you may believe they are ſenſible that it is impoſſible to execute the right in queſtion; nor do I believe any miniſtry will in future attempt it. What gives offence is the flat denial of a right in the Britiſh Parliament to tax America, tho' an Act of Parliament declares that right, and our warm friend Lord Cambden ſays he could conſtitutionally declare that right to be in the Aſſemblies, till the act was paſſed, but dare not now deny the right of Parliament; ſo that you ſee the way left to get clear of the preſent difficulties, is to keep that fatal queſtion out of ſight; for the people of England will ſupport the power of England, in ſupporting it, whether upon equitable principles or not. I know of no way ſo effectual as that of ſtopping your importation from England, which is both lawful and commendable, and I wiſh the Quakers in Philadelphia had been wiſe and virtuous enough to have joined you laſt year in this ſalutary meaſure."

Yeſterday ſe'nnight in a violent South East Storm with Rain, a Brig belonging to this Place, inward bound from the Weſt Indies, Thomas Morton, Maſter, was drove on the Rocks near the Light-Houſe, and ſtove to pieces immediately, the veſſel and Cargo, which was very valuable, conſiſting of Sugars and Molaſſes, as alſo ſeveral Hundred Dollars that were in the Captain's Cheſt, were entirely loſt: The Peoples Lives were preſerved with the greateſt Difficulty, ſome of them being much bruiſ'd.

We hear that the Brig Pembrook, Thomas Thomas, Maſter, from the Weſt Indies, laden with Molaſſes, bound into Newbury Port, was caſt away on Plumb Iſland, the ſame Evening, and the Veſſel & Cargo loſt, and one of the Hands periſhed.

Thurſday laſt the Senegal Sloop of War ſailed for Rhode Iſland: His Majeſty's Ship Romney, Mermaid, Roſe, Viper, and Bonetta, are unrigg'd, and are to remain in our Harbour during the Winter.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah*, *Robert Jarvis*, Maſter,

Will ſail with all poſſible Expedition,

having Part of her Cargo engaged.

Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to *John Rowe*, at his Store, or to Captain *Jarvis* on board ſaid Veſſel at *John Rowe's* Wharf.

On Wedneſday next, 14th Inſtant,

At XII o'Clock,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On *Hancock's* Wharf,

The Brigantine SPRAGG,

A new Veſſel, well built, & good Accommodations. Said Brig may be viewed at *Hancock's* Wharf, and the Inventory may be ſeen in the Hands of

J. Russell, *Auctioneer*.

A Quantity of FINE SALT,

to be ſold on board the Schooner *Sukey*, *Frederick Morth*, Commander, at *Minot's* T. Alſo,

A few Groce of Quart BOTTLES.——

Notice is hereby given to the *Brethren* of the most *Ancient* & *Honorable Society* of *Free and accepted Maſons*, That the Right Worſhipful *Maſter* and *Brethren* of the Lodge of *St. Andrew*, No. 82 (of the Regiſtry of Scotland) propoſe to *celebrate* the Feaſt of *St. John the Evangeliſt*, on *Tueſday* the 27th Inſtant, at their *Hall* at *Free Maſon's Arms*, where the *Moſt Ancient* only are deſired to attend.——Tickets to be had of Brothers

Nath. Cudworth,
Samuel Allen,
John Hill,
} Stewards.

N.B. Dinner will be on the Table at 2 o'Clock.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Houſe and Shop

oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, *Boſton*. —For further Particulars enquire of *John Hunt*, next Door to the Printers hereof.

JUST IMPORTED and SOLD by

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street, Boston, *by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very loweſt Prices for Caſh*,

—The following Articles—

BROAD-CLOTHS (crimſon, blue, buff and cloth coloured)
Scarlet, blue and cloth-colour'd Ratteens
Bearſkins — Half-Thicks
Napt & plain Bath Beaver
Serges——Lamſkin
Scarlet & crimſon ⅘ Baize
Yard-wide Baize
German Serges
Striped & plain Cambletteens — Double Cambleets
Dorſetteens —Crapes
Black, green and blue Callamancoes
Shalloons of all colours
Black, green, blue and ſcarlet Laſtings
Black, green and cloth-colour'd Drawboys
Duroys—Sagathees
Grey Grezett—Poplins
Scarlet Sergedenim
Rich Silk Poplins
Black Allopeen
Black Paduſoy
Crimſon Allopeen
Cotton Checks all widths
Bed Ticks—Pillow Fuſtians
Plain, corded & flower'd Dimothies
blue & white, dark color'd Cotton Hollands
Damaſcus——Soſees
Turkey Burdits
Brunſwicks—Nankeens
Black, ſcarlet, purple and white Pelong Sattins
Purple, black, and white ſprig'd Sattins
Garnet, white, crimſon & black Capuchin Silks
Yellow, pink, grey, green, blue and cloth colour'd Luteſtrings
Pink & cloth col. Ducapes
Brocades —— Sarſnets
Blue, green and cloth-colour'd Taffaties
Gown Trimmings
Womens black Velvet
Waiſtcoat & Breeches P's
Mens, Womens & Childrens worſted, thread and cotton Hoſe
Worſted Gloves & Mitts
Caps—Black Velverets
Cotton Velvet
Black Sudbury Say
Yellow Holland
Chip Bonnets—Cap Wire
Black and white Hat and Cap Skeletons
Turkey Gartering
Horn & Ivory Combs
Buckrams—broad Quality
Coat & Shoe Bindings
Death head and Baſket Buttons—Twiſt
Variety of Metal Buttons

TABLE-CLOTHS,
Napkin & Clouting Diaper
¾, 7/4-wide & packet Lawns
Piſtol Lawns—Gauze
Catgut—Pariſnet
Tippets and Turbans
White & black blond Lace
Black Bone Lace
Wax Necklaces
Shoes——Goloſhoes
Sattin Hats & Bonnets
Black & white Bugles
Black ſilk Hoſe
Gauze Handkerchiefs
Black Cravats
Black Handkerchiefs
Silk Mitts of all colours
Mens & Womens black, white & cloth colour'd Silk Gloves
Check Handkerchiefs
Silk Romalls
Spotted Handkerchiefs
Kentine Handkerchiefs
Stock Tapes—Wove Necks
Knee Garters—Cape Velvet
Stay Cord, Braid, Galoon and Shaping
Silk Stay Laces
Womens & Childrens Stays
White & color'd Threads
Oznabrigs—Ruſſia Linen
Noneſopretties—Tapes
Variety of Ribbons
Silk Ferrets—Barbers Silk
Gimps of all colours
Snail Trimmings
Womens & Childrens Fans
Hat Trimmings
Sewing Silks——Tiffany
Widows & Hatband Crape
Blue Thickſett —— Pins
Muffs and Tippets
Variety of Calico & Chints
Scarlet Hair Pluſh
Womens white Kid Gloves and Mitts
Mens and Womens black ſhammoy Gloves
Cloth-colour'd and white Lamb Mitts
Worſted Cord, &c.

——Also——

Mens & Boys Felt Hats
Ink-powder—Wafers
Sealing-Wax—Quills
Writing & Preſs Paper
Account-Books
Merry Andrew, Highland and Henry VIII Playing Cards, the 2 former at a Dollar per Dozen.
China Pint Bowls
Pudding Diſhes
Kippen's & Tilloch's Snuff
Choice Green Coffee by the dozen, hundred or larger Quantity
Cotton Wool
A few Pair of very fine 11qr. Blankets.

Whereas the Copartnerſhip of *Chace* and *Speakman* will ſoon be diſſolved, this is to deſire all Perſons who are indebted to them to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; and likewiſe all thoſe who have any Demands upon ſaid Company to call for their reſpective Ballances.

Taken by EXECUTION,

And to be ſold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW 13th *December*,

At ONE o'Clock,

at the Exchange Tavern in King-Street,

Five large Fiſhing Schooners,

with their Appurtenances; four of which may be viewed as they lay at Mr. *Tudor's* Wharves at New-Boſton, the other one at the Long Wharf near *Minot's* T. the Sails are to be ſeen at Mr. *Barrett's* Sail-Loft, near Croſs-Street, and the Inventory of their Stores at Mr. *Weller's* Warehouſe No. 10 on the Long Wharf, of whom a Purchaſer may enquire for further Particulars.——Alſo at the ſame Time and Place will probably be ſold a large parcel of choice twice-laid Cordage.

Enquire of J. Russell, *Auctioneer*.

To be Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,

Ames's ALMANACK for 1769.

TO BE SOLD at the loweſt Rates by

Joſeph Barrell

At Store No. 3 on the South Side the Town-Dock,

A Parcel of very neat Glaſs and China Ware, juſt imported, among which are, very handſom flower'd, label'd and plain Quart and Pint Decanters; label'd and plain Cruits for Oil, Vinegar, Ketchup, Soy, & Cayan; flower'd & plain *Wine, Beer, Cyder* & *Maſon Glaſſes*; Mugs, Tumblers, Candleſticks, Cut Salts, &c. China Pudding & ſhallow Diſhes; Plates, Bowls, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, and compleat Setts for a Tea Table, with a Variety of Articles of Stone and Delph Ware, Stone Jugs, &c ——*Alſo*,—— BROWN SUGARS by the Hogſhead, Barrell or leſs, *Single, middling, and double Refin'd Loaf Sugar*, by the Hundred or leſs; *Cheſhire Cheeſe*, *Split Peas*, Bohea Tea, Green Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa; *Spices of all ſorts*; new Currants, Pepper, Piemento, ground Ginger, Rice, Indigo, Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, Logwood, Redwood, Cotton Wool, Starch, Hard Soap, Kippen's Snuff, Dumb Fiſh, Iron Ware, Caſes of Bottles, &c. *a few Bunches of white Onions*; *beſt Piſtol Powder*, and about 200 very large ſhaken Hogſheads.

☞ Jamaica Spirit. & choice Claret in Bottles.

The above will be ſold in large and ſmall Quantities, and thoſe that favor him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed.

IMPORTED

In the laſt Ships from ENGLAND, *and now Opening, by*

Richard Smith

At his Store in King ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh & India Piece Goods, ſuitable to the Winter Seaſon; all which are procured on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold reaſonably (by Wholeſale only) for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

☞ *N.B.* Gunpowder, Shot, Indigo, Carolina Beaver and Sole Leather.

To be ſold at Store No. 1. the Head of *Griffin's* Wharf,

A few Hogſheads of the beſt Jamaica SUGAR, old Jamaica Rum in Iron-bound Caſks of about 40 Gallons each, Ginger, and Pimento or Alliſpice.——

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boſton, December* 6. 1768.

All Perſons claiming Property in Nineteen Caſks of Molaſſes, ſeized on the 7th Day of *September* laſt, by *Joſeph Dowſe*, Eſq; Surveyor and Searcher for the Port of *Salem*, for Breach of the Acts of Trade, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee fit) at a Court of Vice Admiralty to be holden at *Boſton* on the 14th Day of *December* Inſt. at 9 o'Clock before Noon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Molaſſes ſhould not be adjudged to remain forfeit, purſuant to an Information filed in ſaid Court for that Purpoſe.

By Order of Court. Ezekiel Price, *D. Regr.*

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } Boſton, *December* 6. 1768.

All Perſons claiming Property in the Schooner *Earl of Glouceſter*, One Hogſhead of Rum, One Thouſand of white Pine Boards, and Three Thouſand of Shingles, ſeized on the 22d Day of *October* laſt, for Breach of the Acts of Trade, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee fit) at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be holden at *Boſton*, on the 14th Day of *December* Inſtant, at Nine o'clock beforenoon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Schooner, Rum, Boards, & Shingles ſhould not be adjudged to remain Forfeit, purſuant to an Information filed in ſaid Court for that Purpoſe.

By Order of Court, Ezekiel Price, *D. Regr.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Dec.* 10. 1768.

Entred-In.

Stocking from Connecticut; *Wier from Quebec*; *Rogers, Snow, Sweetſer, & Allen from Philadelphia*; *Homer from No. Carolina*; *Attwood, Semes and Guely from Halifax*; *Cockran & Thompſon from Hiſpaniola*; *Waters from Surinam*; *Daſhwood from London*; *Morth fr. Briſtol*; *Hardwick fr. Dublin*.

Outward-Bound.

Wormell to Penſacola; *Ingraham to Rh. Iſland*; *Mulling to Virginia*; *Jenkins and Miller to North-Carolina*; *Mayo and Bartlett to Weſt-Indies*; *Dunn to Greenock*.

Cleared-Out.

Wales for Halifax, *Howes & Badger for Maryland*, *Smith for Nova-Scotia*; *Blyth for South Carolina*; *Weſton, Lamſon, Tree & Nickerſon for No. Carolina*; *Taylor for Dominica*; *Wood and Binney for Weſt-Indies*; *Ingerſoll for Surinam*; *Barns for Liſbon*; *Fox for Topſham*; *Cazneau, Colman, Brown and Shepherd for London*; *McFarvey for Falmouth*; *Lamport for Wexford*.

Vid. pa. 321. in the Margin — For the references.

New-York, November 24.

To *Philip Livingston, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, & Jacob Walton*, Esqrs. Representatives in General Assembly for the City and County of *New-York*.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York——Having not only seen by the printed proceedings of the honorable House of Assembly now sitting, that a Requisition of Money has lately been made to them for quartering of Troops in this city; but having also heard it reported that they may be in danger of being dissolved if they presume to read and answer *the Boston Letter* as a House; conceive it to be an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves, and to our posterity, to convey to you our Representatives, by these our Instructions; the sentiments of a great number of your constituents, as to the part they expect you will act on an occasion, no less important and interesting than perhaps ever came under your consideration.——But why do we say consideration!——For if you had a right to consider, you would have a right to approve, or refuse, as you thought fit; and in such case might be said to exercise your own judgments without restraint.——Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other alternative than to provide for defraying the expences of quartering the troops—or cease to exist as a house.

The act of parliament laying you under this severe inhibition, is, we conceive, more oppressive and dangerous in its consequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for reasons too obvious to be enumerated.——Nor can we comprehend the difference (as to taxation only) between a law compelling our representatives to levy taxes on us; or by taxing us directly without the consent of such representatives.——In either case, the very essence and idea of a free representation is totally extinguished and destroy'd;——nor is it of any use to be anxious in the choice of our Representatives; if after they are chosen, they must be subject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other persons.——No, Gentlemen——We expect and desire of you, That while you are manifesting your zeal for promoting his Majesty's service by providing quarters for Troops in this city, as is pretended for *its protection and defence*; you do carefully avoid the most tacit implication of having recognis'd the Act of Parliament requiring you to make such provision on penalty of being depriv'd of your legislative capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by several of the other colony assemblies, as a most flagrant infraction of your sacred rights and privileges——We do therefore expect and desire that you will also bear record against it, and use your best endeavours to get resolves inserted in the journals of the house, asserting in the most firm, full and perspicuous manner, your natural and constitutional Rights.—That Posterity may know—that however ready and desirous you were on all occasions of demonstrating your loyalty and affection to our most gracious Sovereign: No menaces could deter you from shewing a due regard to the invaluable interests and Liberties of your constituents.

As to the circular letter of Lord Hillsborough inhibiting the respectable assemblies on the continent from answering the *Boston Letter*; but requiring them *to treat it with the contempt it deserves* on pain of being immediately annihilated—we cannot but regard it as the most daring insult that ever was offered to any free legislative body.—And we therefore do intreat you to move in the house of assembly, and to use your best endeavours there, not only to have *the Boston Letter* read; but also to have it answered in a respectable manner: As it defires nothing of her sister colonies but to unite in seeking legal redress from the grievances they labor under.——And as the unanimity it recommends to the colonies, is their only bulwark and defence against the late measures to oppose and enslave them.——Any attempts to divert, or intimidate you from so glorious a purpose, ought to be treated with the contempt and just indignation, which they cannot but excite in the minds of the virtuous representatives of a free people.

Gentlemen,

FROM the number of the respectable Signers of the Instructions now delivered you; we presume you will be fully convinced that they contain the sentiments of the inhabitants of this city in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will cheerfully use your best endeavours to carry them into execution agreeable to their wishes; and we flatter ourselves you will find them not foreign to the general sentiments of the other inhabitants of this colony.

Taken away from the Ship *John*, last Monday Night, at Mr. *Hancock*'s Wharf, a red painted Moses Boat.——Any Person that will give Intelligence of said Boat that she may be found—or bring her back, shall be handsomely rewarded and Charges paid. *Nov.* 28. *John White.*

Public Vendue.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town and Others, are invited to the

AUCTION-ROOM in Queen-street,

TO-MORROW, 13th *December*,

On TUESDAY the 13th of *December* Instant, At which Time and Place will be sold a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS, being the Estate of a Gentleman lately deceased, among which are,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, German serges, kerseys, green, blue, red, crimson and pink drapery & Colchester baize, flannels, blue, red & cloth colour'd Ratteens, strip'd Duffils, Cotton velvets, black and crimson hair Shag, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, 3-4th and 6-4th cotton Checks, stript, scarlet and green worsted Caps, mock velvet ditto, Mens & Womens silk, cotton, thread & worsted Hose, silk Gloves, kid & lamb ditto, Quality, Gartering, Scarf Twist, cotton Gowns, Breeches Patterns most colors, dy'd Pillows & Jeans, Scotch Handkerchiefs, black and white worsted and silk Mitts, black figur'd Mode, Russia Linen, Huckabuck, Camblet & Cambleteens, Napkin Diapers, Table-Cloths, flower'd Dimothy, Sheeting, black & white Parisnet, black, white & crimson Sattins,——

Womens black Velvet, Variety of basket Buttons, black Alopeens, black Everlastings, bird-ey'd Stuffs, Grograms, Venetians, Queen-stuffs, Dorsetteens, Crapes, Durants, Tammys, Sarsnets, variety of Shalloons, Lawns & Cambricks, Persians, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Duroys, Brolios, Grisetts, figur'd Sattins, white wax Necklaces, Thread, Tapes Bed Ticks, No. 12 Pins, Needles, Filleting, Gimp, Snail, Galloom, a great variety of fashionable Ribbons, Head Flowers, blond Laces, black Lace, Ebony & Bone Fans, sewing Silk, Cravats, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Cord & Braid, narrow Tabby, Silk Garters, Gold & Silver Knee Garters, Tippets & Turbans, Togs & Goloshoes, 4 qr Blankets, Swanskins, English Duck, Deck Nails, &c. &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

☞ The SALE will be opened *punctually* at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Just imported from LONDON *in Capt.* Jarvis, *and to be Sold by*

George Erving

Bohea Tea, Pepper, Starch, new Currants, split Peas, best Durham Flour of Mustard, old Cheshire Cheese, and choice London Porter.—Also a new Assortment of low-priz'd Irish Linnens, and Russia Duck. *Dec.* 5. 1768.

John Hunt

Would acquaint his Customers and Others, That he has removed to the Shop next Door Northward to the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill, *Boston*, *Where he is now Opening*

A very large and compleat Assortment of Ironmongery, Braziery, Cutlery & Pewter Wares, just imported from LONDON and BRISTOL.

Also best G.B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Looking Glasses, English & German Steel, best Glew, Ivory and Horn Combs, Brilliant and Cypher Buttons, Stones, Brilliant & Cypher Earings Tops & Drops, white and red Foil, Machines for powdering Hair, and a great Variety of other Articles, too many to be enumerated; all which he is determined to sell as low (by Wholesale and Retail) as can be purchased in any Store or Shop in Town——

N. B. A few Barrels of choice BEEF to sell.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, And to be Sold by

Richard Salter

A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season.

Also choice Indigo, & Lynn made Shoes, warranted.

☞ Extream cheap for Cash ☜

Manufactured in Braintree, And to be Sold by

Charles Miller,

On *Mina*'s T. BOSTON,

Mens plain and mill'd worsted Stockings, Mill'd Yarn Stockings and Caps, Mill'd worsted Gloves, Black & Cloth colour'd Breeches Patterns,

Also to be Sold at the above Place,

New Rice, Philadelphia Flour, Jamaica Sugars, Green Coffee, *Chocolate warranted good*, Race & Ground Ginger, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Fellow about 19 Years of Age. Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown*.

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in Captain Dashwood, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fine Assortment of 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Irish Linnens, Lawns & Cambricks, with a variety of fashionable Fur Muffs & Tippets.

He has also imported in the last Vessels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A general Assortment of English Goods, all of which will be sold at low Rates at his SHOP near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market.

Where may be likewise had,

4d. and 10d Nails,	A variety Metal Buttons,
China Bowles,	Bibles and Testaments,
Plates and Dishes,	A great Assortment Scotch
Cups and Saucers,	Threads, Mill'd Caps,
Mens Butt Soles,	Kippens & Tillocks Snuff.

For LONDON.

The Brig *Spragg*, *Philip Bass*, Master, Now laying at *Hancock*'s Wharf, Will sail as soon as possible.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Ezekiel Price* at his Insurance Office in Kingstreet.

As it is proposed the said Brig should sail for London *with the utmost Dispatch, whatever Freight is offered within ten Days will be taken on Board at a lower Rate than the usual Customary Freight.*

TO BE LET,

(On a Lease of 7 Years, or more)

An Iron Forge, or Finery, at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at present two Fire-Places, but another may easily be made, as also a Mill for a Trip-Hammer; there is likewise higher up the Stream Room to build a Grist-Mill.

Also a Farm of about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved; it has thereon a Dwelling House, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-House, a Smith's Shop, and a House for Workmen.

It is well situated for the Sale of Bar-Iron, and for a Store, to supply the Country round with Necessaries. Lies on the Oxford Road from Boston 45 Miles, and from Providence 27 Miles.

N. B. Coal is now making for the Use of said Forge.

For further Particulars enquire of *John Merrow*, near Providence, or of *Samuel Read*, at Uxbridge, near the Premises.

N. B. The whole Premises will be sold reasonable if it suits any one better to buy than to rent them.

Strayed from the Subscriber in the Month of *May* last, two COLTS, one a Mare coming 3 Years old, dark brown, with a large Star in her Forehead, Paces chiefly: The other a Stallion coming two Years old, with a Blaze in his Face, and three or four white Feet, natural Trotter.—Whoever will convey one or both said Colts to the Owner, shall be well rewarded for each, and all necessary Charges paid by me, *Nathan Ellis.*

Dedham, Nov. 24. 1768.

Boston, Decemb. 1. 1768.

Run away from the Ship *John*, *Thomas Ashburn*, Master, five indented Servants, Names, *John Cotter*, *John Leland*, *Thomas Watterson*, *Edward Corlet*, & *William Holmes*, each about 18 or 20 Years old.—Whoever will take up any or all of said Servants, and bring them to said *Thomas Ashburn*, or *John Rowe* at his Store, shall receive for each and every said Servant *Three Dollars* Reward: And all Captains of Vessels and every other Person are hereby strictly cautioned not to conceal or carry off any of the above-named Servants as they will be prosecuted for so doing according to the Law made for that Purpose.

Choice CITRON,

To be sold by *Lewis Gray*, At Store No. 1. *Butler*'s Row.

22/6d. by the Single Pound, and 20*s*. by the Dozen.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,

The Snow *William & Mary*, *Richard Blythe*, Master Will sail in 10 Days.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board, or to *Eleazer Johnson*, at his Store on the Long Wharf. *Nov.* 26. 1768.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

A Dwelling House of three Rooms on a Floor, and good Accommodations, behind Mr. *Barber*'s Insurance-Office.——Enquire at said Office.

Three Chambers in a convenient House, to be Let, to Gentlemen or Ladies who will board or half-board with the Family. Enquire at the Printers.

To be Sold at the *Heart* & *Crown* in Cornhill,

Ames's Almanack for 1769.

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Vide Page 43 & Page 149. & vid the Act, pa. 748. Vol. 1. — pa. 53. Vol. 1.